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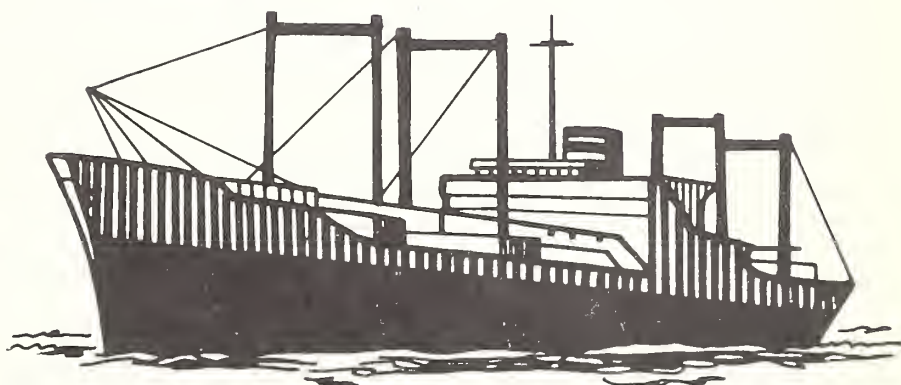
FEBRUARY 1965

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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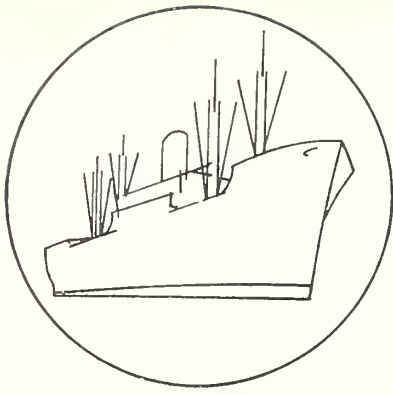
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

On December 15, 1964, the European Economic Community (EEC) adopted a set of uniform grain prices to take effect in July 1967. The adopted prices apply to the center of the area having the largest grain deficit in the EEC. Prices received by farmers tend to be lower by transportation and other marketing costs. Variable import levies tend to equal the adopted prices minus c.i.f. prices, with some modifications. The adopted non-durum wheat price is lower than the midpoint between the high German and the low French prices of the past and present. The differential of the adopted barley price over the past French price is larger than that for wheat, but slightly lower than was recently expected. The adopted price schedule is modified by variable levy discounts on Italian corn and barley imports. These discounts will benefit U.S. agriculture. Prospective effects of the adopted prices are likely to be (1) a further decline in the number of farm workers in Germany, (2) an increase in the productivity of the remaining farm labor force in Germany, and (3) a powerful incentive to French grain production. The adopted price schedule reveals flexibility on the part of the EEC countries.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports reached an alltime calendar year high in 1964 of \$6.2 billion. This was a \$0.6 billion over the \$5.6 billion value in 1963, the previous record year. A substantial part of the gain was brought about by record exports of wheat, soybeans, protein meal, rice, corn, inedible tallow, and hides and skins. Smaller advances occurred for such products as vegetable oils, cotton, lard, meats, fruits, and dairy products. Declines occurred for rye, vegetables, and tobacco. Chief development in the increase was the relatively poor wheat harvest in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Nearly all of the increase was in commercial sales for dollars, which comprised about three-fourths of all U.S. agricultural exports in 1964. Exports under Government-financed programs amounted to \$1.6 billion, unchanged from 1963.

* * * * *

Because most less developed nations obtain a major share of their foreign exchange earnings from the sale of tropical agricultural products, the stability of their export prices becomes a matter of great concern to them. The magnitude and pattern of their purchases of temperate zone commodities to upgrade the diets

of their citizens depend on the level and stability of these prices. The third article in this issue gives the findings of a study of long-term price movements for commodities exported by tropical and temperate zone areas. Comparisons are made of price trends and fluctuations for major commodities during the period 1947-62. The paper covers some aspects of past price movements not widely analyzed or discussed before. On the export side, the problems faced by less developed nations in the postwar period appear to have been due to year-to-year, or perhaps cyclical, fluctuations in prices rather than to long-term declines in prices.

* * * * *

The United States is a net exporter of farm products. In 1963, these exports added up to \$5,585 million, \$1,574 million more than imports. Of the imports of \$4,011 million, \$1,719 million were complementary commodities, which consist of coffee, cocoa beans, and carpet wool, crude natural rubber, and other products not grown in commercial volume in the United States (except for some items in Hawaii). Supplementary imports -- similar to the products of American farms -- amounted to \$2,292 million. A special item in this issue explores reasons why some of these commodities are imported.

* * * * *

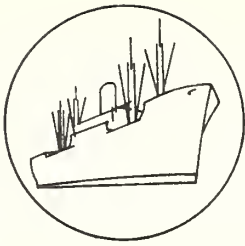
U.S. exports of farm products are estimated at \$3,160 million in July-December 1964 compared with \$2,967 million a year earlier. Sharp increases occurred in exports of soybeans, corn, animal fats, and vegetable oils and accounted for most of the rise. Less cotton, rice, and tobacco were exported while wheat shipments were about the same as a year earlier. About one-third of the overall rise took place in anticipation of the longshoreman's strike on the East and Gulf Coasts.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) in July-November 1964, were \$595 million, \$65 million above a year earlier. Exports of commodities subject to EEC variable import levies advanced to \$189 million from \$176 million, with a sharp rise in feed grains more than offsetting declines in wheat, wheat flour, rye, and broilers and fryers. Commodities not subject to levies rose to \$406 million from \$354 million, reflecting larger exports of soybeans, tallow, variety meats, and vegetable oils that more than offset declines in cotton, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$1,318 million in July-October 1964 from \$1,399 million in the like period a year earlier. Smaller supplementary (partially competitive) imports were partly offset by slightly larger complementary (noncompetitive) imports. Supplementary commodities imported in smaller amount in July-October 1964 included beef and veal, mutton, and cane sugar. July-October beef and veal imports were down to 251 million pounds in 1964 from 454 million in 1963. Australia and New Zealand now have increased markets in meat-scarce Western Europe.



SPECIAL in this issue

THE UNIFORM GRAIN PRICE IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

by

Hans G. Hirsch 1/

"Member States shall gradually develop the common agricultural policy during the transitional period and shall establish it not later than at the end of that period."
(Treaty of Rome, Article 40)

On December 15, 1964, the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) at France's urging, adopted a schedule of uniform grain prices. This schedule is to take effect on July 1, 1967 -- 2½ years ahead of the deadline implicit in the Treaty of Rome. This paper explains the setting for the adopted uniform grain prices and their potential impact on U.S. exports.

Comparison with past prices. Uniform prices, generally were set between the lowest and the highest national target prices in force in 1962, the year when target prices were first determined. The uniform non-durum or soft wheat price is lower than the midpoint between the 1962 French and German prices. 2/ However, the French wheat grower will no longer bear the burden of low-priced receipts from exports and denaturation and feed use. This burden will be assumed by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Thus, the French growers' price for wheat, produced in addition to the requirements for domestic human consumption, will increase more than the average price. Moreover, the uniform price of barley, the principal EEC-grown feed grain, is slightly higher than the midpoint between the 1962 French and German prices. Thus, feed-grain prices have been set relatively high. From the standpoint of the United States and of the EEC consumer, the feed-grain price is at a less favorable level than the soft wheat price.

Comparison with Mansholt Plan. Prices adopted are shown in the first two columns of table 1. The soft wheat, durum wheat, and rye prices are identical

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2/ The Dutch basic target price for soft wheat was considerably lower than the French one in 1962 (\$91.99 vs. \$97.18 per metric ton). The Netherlands, however, supply little more than half a million tons, or about 2 percent of EEC wheat production.

Table 1.--Common Market uniform basic target prices for grains, effective 1967-68, with comparisons

| Type of grain | Adopted uniform | | Mansholt: | | July 1964 basic target prices | | | | | | | | July 1, 1964 | |
|---------------------|---|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------|--------------|--|
| | : basic target prices effective July 1, 1967 | : dol/bu | : dol/mt | : dol/mt | : France | : Nether- lands | : Belgium | : Italy | : Luxem- bourg | : Germany | : c.i.f. price : Netherlands | : 1/ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soft wheat... | 2.89 | 106.25 | 106.25 | 100.22 | 104.83 | 104.60 | 113.60 | 117.00 | 118.88 | 61.75 | | | | |
| Durum wheat... | 3.40 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 117.26 | --- | --- | 143.20 | --- | --- | 75.50 | | | | |
| Rye..... | 2.38 | 93.75 | 93.75 | 81.79 | 74.59 | 83.60 | --- | 108.00 | 108.12 | 57.75 | | | | |
| Barley..... | 1.99 | 91.25 | 92.50 | 83.00 | 82.32 | 89.00 | 72.22 | 89.00 | 103.00 | 54.10 | | | | |
| Corn 2/..... | 2.30 | 90.625 | 93.75 | 89.93 | --- | --- | 69.12 | --- | --- | 59.70 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soft wheat... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 106.9 | 110.1 | 111.9 | 58.1 | | | | |
| Durum wheat... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | --- | --- | 114.6 | --- | --- | 60.4 | | | | |
| Rye..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 89.2 | --- | 115.2 | 115.3 | 61.6 | | | | |
| Barley..... | 100.0 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 91.0 | 90.2 | 97.5 | 79.1 | 97.5 | 112.9 | 59.3 | | | | |
| Corn 2/..... | 100.0 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 99.2 | --- | --- | 76.3 | --- | --- | 65.9 | | | | |

1/ C.I.F. price for standard grades, as determined by the EEC Commission. 2/ October prices.

Sources: Adopted prices from EEC Press Release, December 15, 1964; c.i.f. prices from Official Journal of the European Communities, Agricultural Supplement, July 8, 1964; other prices from sources shown in text footnote 3.

With the "Mansholt Plan" proposed in November 1963. 3/ When first proposed, the \$106.25-per-metric-ton price for soft wheat and the entire price structure based upon it seemed unacceptable to the Germans, an impression which persisted until the adopted price schedule was released in December 1964.

Under the Mansholt proposal, the barley price was \$1.250, or 1.4 percent higher, and the corn price was \$3.125, or 3.4 percent higher than in the adopted schedule. These changes, though minor, are improvements to many interested in world trade.

Meaning of basic target prices. Prices shown in table 1 are basic target prices. These apply to the wholesale purchasing stage in the marketing process which constitutes grain delivered to the warehouse in Duisburg, but not unloaded. Located at the confluence of the Rhur and the Rhine, Duisburg is the center of the area with the largest grain deficit in the EEC. Prices received by farmers tend to be lower than the target prices by the amount of transportation and other marketing costs to Duisburg. Target prices tend to advance with the marketing season and derived target prices tend to decline with distance from the principal deficit area. The lowest derived target prices established in Germany for July 1964, for instance, apply to Simbach on the Inn River at the Austrian frontier, north of Salzburg; they are \$8.125 per metric ton lower than the basic target prices for all grains. This location differential seems to reflect freight costs substantially but not entirely. 4/

Support (intervention) prices presently set by the Governments of member countries more directly influence farm prices than do target prices. Support prices generally range from 90 to 95 percent of the target prices. Derived support (intervention) prices at Simbach are another \$3 to \$4 below applicable derived target prices and amount to \$106.625 for soft wheat, \$96.625 for rye, and \$91.875 for barley.

As a result of former government programs, grain prices in the 3 large EEC countries exhibited less regional variation than they would exhibit in a free economy in which prices in a deficit area exceed those in the surplus or supply area by the amount of transportation costs. At the present time, the price structure is in transition to a fully integrated EEC grain economy. This implies that the basic target prices which the Council has adopted will tend to exceed prices to be received by distant farmers by more than the past excess of central market prices over those received by distant farmers. This should be remembered when the impact of the future uniform grain price on the farmers in those EEC countries which now have higher prices is assessed.

3/ European Economic Community, Commission. Common Grain Price, November 1963; also: Communauté Economique Européenne, Commission. Mesures en vue de l'établissement d'un niveau commun des prix des céréales, mimeograph VI/COM (63) 430 final, 20 November 1963 and Europaeische Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft, Kommission. Memorandum der Kommission an den Rat ueber Preise und Preispolitik fuer landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse in der EWG, mimeograph, VI/S/0207/64 endg. 3 February 1964 (also available in French).

4/ Toepfer, Alfred C., Die deutsche Getreidemarktordnung in der EWG, 1963-64, Hamburg, 1963; Mueller, C. and Schnieders, R. Regionale Probleme und Transportkosten innerhalb der Getreidewirtschaft der Europaeischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft. 38 Berichte ueber Landwirtschaft (3): 567, 574. 1960; and C.E.E. Informations, Marchés Agricoles, Prix, No. 16, September 25, 1964.

From the U.S. exporter's or the EEC importer's standpoint, the basic target price must be related to the threshold price, the minuend from which the c.i.f. price is subtracted to determine the variable import levy. Under the Mansholt proposal, the threshold price was \$1.25 per metric ton less than the basic target price, uniformly for all grains. Thus, the threshold price amounts to almost 99 percent of the basic target price. The variation is so small because freight charges from Duisburg to the port of Rotterdam are low because of the short distance and low rates applicable to waterborne traffic.

Thus, with world prices at recent levels, the variable levy for standard non-durum wheat will be around \$43 per metric ton (threshold price of \$105.00, minus c.i.f. price of \$61.75; see table 1). Similarly, the variable levy on corn will be around \$30. Thus, the levy will be about 50 percent of the c.i.f. value of the corn to be imported, and still more for wheat.

Price schedule fixed in dollars. The adopted price schedule is expressed in "units of account," a theoretical currency in which 1 "unit of account" equals 1 U.S. dollar. This means that the schedule is immunized against the currency depreciation of any member country. Without this provision, a country could lower its price structure through currency devaluation.

Price modifications. Although the principles upon which the EEC "Common Agricultural Policy" is founded rule out price subsidy payments (in contrast to transitional income subsidization), the price schedule adopted by the Council introduces a "minimum price guaranteed to the grower" of \$145.00 per metric ton for durum wheat. This price would continue the discretion granted to the EEC durum wheat-producing countries in 1962 to protect through subsidies the prices received by growers during the first 3 years of the levy system. ^{5/} This favored treatment of durum wheat growers implies little immediate likelihood that feed grains will be substituted for durum wheat. This might be considered beneficial to U.S. and other feed-grain suppliers.

The \$90.625-per-metric-ton basic target price for corn is modified by a \$77.00 minimum support (intervention) price; that amount equals the 1964-65 minimum support price for corn in France. That minimum is to apply to all marketing centers, if the quantities marketed by producers, during a normal harvest are less than 45 percent of EEC consumption. This condition was apparently met in 1962 but not in other recent years. The apparent reason for this relatively low single support (intervention) price is that it assures a supply of relatively low-priced corn in Italy. However, the condition under which that "single, derived intervention price" applies depends on so many interpretations that the actual significance of the provision is not clear.

A temporary modification of uniform corn and barley prices, important for the United States as an exporter, is the provision that Italy may discount the

^{5/} EEC Commission, Regulations and Decisions in the Field of Agriculture Adopted by the Council on 14 January 1962 and FAO, National Grain Policies, 1963, pp. 40f.

variable levy on seaborne imports of these feed grains from third countries. The following ceilings have been set for this levy discount:

| <u>Marketing year</u> | <u>Dollars per m.t.</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1967-68 | 10.625 |
| 1968-69 - 1969-70 | 10.00 |
| 1970-71 - 1971-72 | 7.50 |

However, member countries, so that they may compete for this trade at seller prices in line with the newly adopted price structure, will be compensated by a like amount from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund if they export barley or corn to Italy. Moreover, barley and corn exports from Italy to other member countries are taxed to compensate for the special levy discounts to prevent any effect of the lower Italian feed-grain price level on the other EEC countries.

The support (intervention) price for barley in Italy is to take account of these levy discounts. This is an ambiguous provision which may imply price subsidies, as explained above in the case of durum wheat, or it may imply a low "derived intervention" price as conditionally provided for corn.

Malting barley may be supported by each member country at a special quality premium. Similarly, the support price of rye for human consumption may include a \$2.50 per-metric-ton quality premium. These provisions are significant to Germany.

Why did Germany agree? Considering the magnitude of adjustment required and the strong German opposition to the Mansholt proposal, why did Germany ultimately agree to the uniform grain price schedule? German industry has a tremendous stake in the Common Market. Obviously, the German Government did not wish to jeopardize that advantage by any intransigence. From the standpoint of German industry, agricultural concessions are not only a quid pro quo in the achievement of European economic integration but also an anti-inflationary factor that may help keep down the cost of living and thus strengthen Germany's competitive position in the export markets for industrial goods. However, the German desire to progress with EEC integration may have found further rationale in the agricultural economy itself: In 1962, a group of 8 well-known European agricultural economists reported that lower farm prices in Germany would tend to result in relatively minor adjustments in total national agricultural production, income, and income per worker. The principal adjustment would occur in the number of full-time workers engaged in agriculture. They projected a 1,050,000 decline in the number of farm workers -- from 2,600,000 in 1958-59 to 1,550,000 in 1975; but they pointed out that only a fraction of that decline -- 250,000 workers -- would occur because of lower farm prices. Most of the decline was attributed to economic growth in continuation of a trend that was evident between 1949 and 1960. During that period the farm labor force in the Federal Republic shrank by 2,210,000 or 39.1 percent of all permanent farm workers. 6/ By contrast, a higher price level might so stimulate French agriculture so that it would develop into a more serious competitive threat to the German farmer.

6/ European Economic Community. Studies. The Effect on Farm Incomes in Federal Germany of Lower Prices Within the Framework of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. Agricultural Series No. 11, Brussels, 1962.

German agricultural interests have considered as desirable price stability in Germany combined with a certain amount of inflation in the other EEC countries. Prior to formal price harmonization, this would tend to narrow the gap between the high level of grain prices in Germany and the lower levels elsewhere: If inflationary developments in the other countries were to lead to currency devaluation, however, the gap might become wider than ever. Thus, Germany was particularly interested in expressing the uniform prices in "units of account" and to protect itself against currency devaluation elsewhere. This meant that Germany, although sympathetic to a certain amount of inflation elsewhere, could not afford to be insensitive to the inflation problems of the other EEC countries. This probably was still another factor that induced Germany to agree to the recently adopted price schedule.

Effect of the uniform price on French agriculture. France is the largest grain producer among the EEC countries and has by far the largest production potential. Under these circumstances, the \$106.25/m.t. basic target price for non-durum wheat is a powerful incentive to French wheat production. It is \$6.03 higher than the French basic target price at the beginning of the present crop year, \$9.07 higher than the original (July 1962) French basic target price, but \$12.63 lower than the German basic target price which has remained unchanged.

As crucial as the increase in the target price is the French wheat grower's prospective relief from bearing a portion of the burden of low-priced sales for export and for denaturation and feed use. Beginning with the 1967 crop, this burden will be borne by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Already since mid-1962, sales for human consumption to other EEC countries have been made at the full domestic price. Moreover, feed grains will be priced higher relative to wheat than formerly in all EEC countries other than Germany. Thus, wheat of low breadmaking quality may become a high quality feed grain marketable without the need for substantial denaturation payments from the Fund.

This all means a much larger price boost for French wheat produced in addition to the requirements for domestic human consumption than a comparison of past and future average prices reveals. In other words, for the French wheat economy, the marginal price increase will be larger than the average price increase.

The effect of these marginal price increases on average producer prices will also be substantial. The average producer price, freed from the impact of surplus-disposing sales for export and feed, will rise more than the target price. The deductions (to reflect low-priced sales) from the full price of wheat for domestic human consumption along with other assessments presently charged to French producers, are large. For example, the preliminary 1964-65 rates total \$12.92/m.t. for wheat growers selling up to 15 tons and \$18.45 for larger wheat growers.

French feed grain growers will be relieved of similar burdens. Thus, the preliminary 1964-65 deductions and other assessments are \$12.68 on barley and \$5.47 on corn.

The French barley grower will also benefit from the amount by which the newly adopted uniform basic target price exceeds the July 1964 French target price -- \$8.25/m.t. France has raised its basic target price for barley by 5.1 percent

since 1962. The uniform price exceeds the original French basic target price by \$12.28 and is \$11.75 below the corresponding unchanged German price; see table 1. Compensatory payments, will ease the transition to a lower grain price level in Germany as explained in the next section.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. This Fund, hereafter called FEOGA (using the initials of its French name) was set up in 1962 when the Common Agricultural Policy was initiated. With the achievement of the single market stage, revenue from the variable import levies will go to FEOGA which in turn will finance (a) payments on exports to third countries, (b) measures taken to regulate markets and (c) actions to increase agricultural productivity.

However, a special section of FEOGA will disburse the compensation granted to the 3 member countries with wheat prices above the adopted uniform price according to the following schedule:

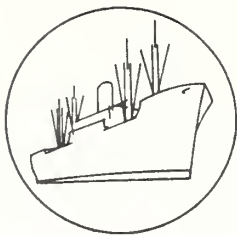
| | <u>1967-68</u> | <u>1968-69</u> | <u>1969-70</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | <u>-- Million dollars --</u> | | | |
| Germany | 140.00 | 93.50 | 46.75 | 280.25 |
| Italy | 65.00 | 44.00 | 22.00 | 131.00 |
| Luxembourg | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.50 |
| Total | 206.25 | 138.25 | 69.25 | 413.75 |

As provided in the Treaty of Rome, these compensation payments are to be financed from contributions from member countries in the following proportions 7/:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| France, Germany and Italy | 28.0 percent each |
| Belgium and Netherlands | 7.9 percent each |
| Luxembourg | 0.2 percent |

Conclusion. The uniform grain price schedule recently adopted by the EEC reveals flexibility on the part of the EEC countries. Compared with the Mansholt Plan, minor concessions in favor of international trade have been made with respect to the uniform prices for barley and corn, and significant concessions, also involving feed grains, have been made to Italy. The latter concessions, although limited in time, extend beyond 1970, the year complete price harmonization was originally scheduled to be effective. These concessions may help to mitigate the damaging effect of grain price unification to the export trade of the United States.

7/ The EEC Council also resolved on December 15, 1964 (1) to reduce Italy's contribution to FEOGA to 18 and 22 percent in 1965-66 and 1966-67, respectively, and (2) to free Belgium from any obligation to share in the contributions of other member countries necessary to compensate for the Italian reduction. That resolution, however, has no direct connection with the uniform grain price. In this connection, it may also be noted that the German Chancellor has asked his parliament, the Bundestag, to appropriate \$210 million in 1965 and \$275 million in 1966 to finance an agricultural adjustment and assistance program to ease the transition to lower price levels.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS ROSE TO A RECORD \$6.2 BILLION IN 1964

by

Dewain H. Rahe 1/

U.S. agricultural exports advanced to a record \$6.2 billion in calendar year 1964 from the previous calendar year record of \$5.6 billion in 1963. A substantial part of the 12 percent gain was brought about by record exports of wheat, soybeans, protein meal, rice, corn, inedible tallow, and hides and skins. Advances occurred also for such products as vegetable oils, cotton, lard, meats, and dairy products. Small declines occurred for rye, vegetables, and tobacco (table 2).

Commercial sales for dollars, amounting to about three-fourths of the total, accounted for nearly all of the gain. Exports for dollars totaled an estimated \$4.6 billion in 1964 compared with \$4.0 billion in 1963. Exports under Government-financed programs totaled an estimated \$1.6 billion, about the same as a year earlier.

Several developments both in the United States and in the major foreign markets for U.S. agricultural products contributed to the record level of U.S. agricultural exports. On the foreign side, relatively poor wheat harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union permitted larger U.S. wheat exports to these areas. Larger incomes resulted in greater demand for meats and animal products in Western Europe and Japan. The stronger demand for these products stimulated U.S. exports of items such as feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, and inedible tallow. Continued economic growth, although at a slower rate, in the important markets of Western Europe and Japan also aided exports of U.S. farm products. Increased foreign demand from larger incomes facilitated U.S. exports of dairy products, poultry, meats, hides and skins.

On the U.S. side, continued availability of abundant supplies of high quality agricultural products at relatively low prices made U.S. farm products attractive to foreign buyers. Where domestic prices were higher than world prices, as for some commodities, export payments enabled U.S. exporters to be competitive with other major world suppliers. In addition, the United States maintained a vigorous promotion program in important foreign markets, where demonstrations, trade fairs, trade centers, technical assistance, and close attention to various problems improved access to these markets.

1/ Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, calendar years
1963 and 1964

| Commodity | 1963 | 1964 <u>1/</u> | Change |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------|
| | -- Million dollars -- | | Percent |
| Animals and animal products: | | | |
| Dairy products <u>2/</u> | 182 | 223 | +23 |
| Fats, oils, and greases | 172 | 252 | +47 |
| Hides and skins | 75 | 94 | +25 |
| Meats and meat products | 100 | 121 | +21 |
| Poultry products | 75 | 74 | -1 |
| Other | 73 | 74 | +1 |
| Total animals, etc. <u>2/</u> | 677 | 838 | +24 |
| Cotton, excluding linters | 577 | 650 | +13 |
| Fruits and preparations | 276 | 278 | +1 |
| Grains and preparations: | | | |
| Feed grains, excluding products | 794 | 847 | +7 |
| Rice, milled | 178 | 207 | +16 |
| Wheat and flour | 1,330 | 1,527 | +15 |
| Other | 71 | 63 | -11 |
| Total grains, etc. | 2,373 | 2,644 | +11 |
| Oilseeds and products: | | | |
| Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>3/</u> | 165 | 187 | +13 |
| Soybeans | 472 | 574 | +22 |
| Protein meal | 125 | 144 | +15 |
| Other | 54 | 77 | +43 |
| Total oilseeds, etc. <u>3/</u> | 816 | 982 | +20 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 403 | 400 | -1 |
| Vegetables and preparations | 173 | 157 | -9 |
| Other | 289 | 301 | +4 |
| Total | 5,584 | 6,250 | +12 |

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

3/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Japan continued to be the leading market for U.S. agricultural exports in 1964. Exports to Japan rose an estimated 17 percent. India became the second leading outlet for U.S. agricultural products, mainly for foodstuffs under Government-financed programs to meet an unusually severe food deficit in that country because of unfavorable crop harvests in the past year. Other top foreign outlets were Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

Animals and animal products.--Exports of animals and animal products advanced by nearly one-fourth in value in 1964, reflecting larger exports in nearly all categories. Larger exports of dairy products resulted from a substantially greater demand in Western Europe. In 1964, about 45 percent of U.S. dairy exports were commercial sales for dollars compared with only 28 percent in 1963. Large shipments under Government-financed programs continued to be made to newly developing countries. A world shortage of dairy products in 1964 encouraged many countries, especially those of Western Europe, to import dairy products -- especially butter -- from the United States.

Relatively large U.S. supplies for sale at attractive prices resulted in more than a two-fifths gain in U.S. exports of animal fats and oils. Overall foreign production of fats and oils have not been keeping pace with the rapid rise in their demand. Exports of inedible tallow advanced to 2.2 billion pounds in 1964 from 1.6 billion in 1963. Lard shipments advanced to 680 million pounds from 538 million. Many importing countries substituted animal fats for vegetable oils during the past year.

Exports of hides and skins rose to a record 16.6 million pieces in 1964 from 12.7 million a year earlier. Record U.S. slaughter and smaller foreign production were the principal reasons for the rise.

Strong foreign demand resulted in larger exports of U.S. meats, especially pork and variety meats. Exports of meats and meat products were up one-fifth over a year earlier. Exports of poultry meat about equaled the previous year's level despite the trade limiting effect of the variable levies in the Common Market countries. Poultry meat exports increased to non-EEC markets in the past year.

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton in 1964 totaled an estimated 4.8 million bales compared with the previous year's 4.4 million. About 2.8 million bales moved out in January-June 1964. July-December exports amounted to 2.0 million bales -- low because gains in foreign free world production and larger world stocks discouraged exports. However, mill activity in the principal producing countries continued at a high rate. Stocks in the importing countries remained at relatively low levels. Consumption of cotton products in the principal markets was up somewhat. Competition from foreign production of man-made fibers continued strong and again made inroads on cotton's share of total textile production. In 1964, U.S. exports accounted for about 30 percent of total world cotton exports. Principal outlets for U.S. cotton were the European Economic Community, Japan, Canada, India, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom.

Fruits and preparations.--Exports of fruits and preparations increased slightly from a year earlier. They totaled an estimated \$278 million in 1964 compared with \$276 million in 1963. U.S. exports gained in 1964 due to larger U.S. production. Supplies of some commodities in the previous year were relatively limited, discouraging larger exports. The increase in 1964 resulted from small

gains in raisins, and canned fruits. Most of the rise in exports of fruits and preparations occurred in the latter half of 1964 -- the outcome mainly of larger U.S. production.

Grains and preparations.--Total exports of grains and preparations advanced to a record \$2,644 million in 1964 from \$2,373 million a year earlier. Except for rye, increases occurred in all major categories.

Exports of wheat and flour totaled an estimated 845 million bushels in 1964 compared with the previous year's 744 million bushels. Most of the gain resulted from increased sales for dollars to Western Europe and the Soviet Union, and in shipments under Government-financed programs to newly developing countries. Japan continued to be an important market for U.S. wheat, taking an estimated 60 million bushels in 1964 compared with 55 million in 1963. Exports under Government-financed programs actually declined slightly in 1964. The Soviet Union purchased 65 million bushels of wheat during 1964 and other Bloc countries purchased 40 million bushels. The United States exported over 60 percent of its wheat under the Food for Peace program in 1964 compared with 73 percent the year before.

Rice exports totaled an estimated 29.5 million bags (milled basis) in 1964 compared with the previous year's 26.3 million bags. Commercial sales for dollars accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total. The leading outlets were India, Japan, the Philippines, and Russia.

Feed grain exports excluding products, totaled an estimated 16.7 million metric tons in 1964 compared with 15.4 million a year earlier. Exports of corn rose to 477 million bushels from 439 million a year earlier. Exports to the European Economic Community accounted for 38 percent of total feed grain shipments. Japan took an estimated 2.7 million tons in 1964 compared with 2.1 million a year earlier. Substantial demand for meat products has stimulated rapid growth of the livestock industries in both Western Europe and Japan, generating a rising demand for U.S. feed grains. The United States had abundant supplies available at competitive prices to meet this demand. In 1964, the United States accounted for about half of the world's feed grain exports. Shipments of corn from Argentina in the latter part of 1964 increased the competition that the United States had to meet.

Oilseeds and products.--U.S. exports of oilseeds and products set a record in 1964. They totaled an estimated \$982 million compared with \$816 million the previous year. All categories increased. Soybeans accounted for about 60 percent of the total export increase for oilseeds and products. The value increase included both larger quantities and higher prices for soybeans in 1964. Soybean exports were an estimated 210 million bushels in 1964, up from 175 million a year earlier -- mostly reflecting larger shipments to Western Europe. However, Japan continued to be the largest outlet for U.S. soybeans, taking an estimated 50 million bushels in 1964. Japan also bought more soybeans from Communist China last year than in 1963.

Combined exports of cottonseed and soybean oil increased to 1.7 billion pounds in 1964 from 1.5 billion a year earlier. About half of the cottonseed and soybean oil moved under Government-financed programs to newly developing countries.

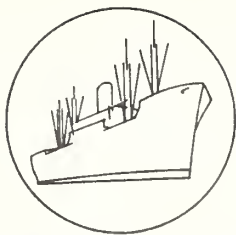
Exports of protein meal increased to 1.7 million short tons in 1964 from 1.6 million a year earlier.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products have risen an average of 13 percent in the past 5 years. Growth of the livestock industries in the more advanced countries in Western Europe and Japan, where demand has been strong for protein meal (for mixed feeds), stimulated oilseed exports -- especially soybeans. Higher incomes abroad have resulted in a substantial demand for vegetable oils. Moreover, foreign production of oilseeds and products in recent years have not kept pace with demand for oil in either the developing or the industrialized countries.

In 1964, the United States accounted for an estimated one-third of the world trade in oilseeds and products. Although production in Communist China was up some, only a small part of it was available for export.

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled an estimated 495 million pounds in 1964 compared with 505 million in 1963. Tobacco production in Rhodesia increased by an estimated 60 percent in 1964, and auction prices were down considerably from a year earlier. In addition, many European countries had relatively large stocks of U.S. leaf. The major foreign outlets for U.S. tobacco were the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations declined to an estimated \$157 million from \$173 million a year earlier. Most of the decline was in dry edible beans. Production of dry beans was down considerably in 1964, and quality was not as good as in the previous year. Exports of other vegetables and preparations showed little overall change. Exports of canned vegetables totaled an estimated \$30 million in 1964 compared with \$33 million in 1963, and those of fresh vegetables totaled \$48 million in 1964 compared with \$53 million in 1963. Canada was the principal foreign outlet for U.S. vegetables, especially fresh vegetables. Substantial quantities also moved to Western Europe.



SPECIAL in this issue

PRICE CHANGES OF MAJOR TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL ZONE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1947-1962

by

O. Halbert Goolsby 1/

Introduction.--In recent years much emphasis has been given to 2 problems of the less developed nations of the world: The chronic shortage of their foreign exchange reserves and the insufficiency of their diets. Tropical agricultural product exports are a major source of foreign exchange earnings in most of the less developed nations. Agricultural products from the temperate zone might be imported to provide the people of the less developed nations with a sufficient diet. In light of these problems and the influence that agricultural trade has upon them, a study has been conducted on the long-term movements in the postwar period of export prices of the major farm commodities shipped from each of the 2 climatic zones. This paper seeks to compare the trends and fluctuations of these prices from 1947 through 1962.

Although somewhat narrow in scope, this paper explores some aspects of past price movements probably not widely analyzed or discussed before. Data calculated for this paper and the resulting conclusions should add to the body of knowledge used by those working on the problems of the less developed nations. It also points out areas of suggested additional study and the need for a continuous flow and analysis of statistical data. Obviously needed is an analysis of export earnings from agricultural commodities as well as the analysis of price changes presented in this paper.

It is assumed in this paper that tropical agricultural exports originate in less developed nations and temperate zone commodities originate in highly developed nations. A very strong relationship, though not a 100 percent correlation, exists between climatic zone and degree of economic development. This relationship can be seen by the percentages shown in table 3.

All the nations of Western Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Japan were classified as highly developed nations; the remaining nations of the free world were defined as the less developed nations. This follows the classifications very often used by the United Nations and other international organizations.

1/ Statistician, International Monetary Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 3.--Free world agricultural exports from highly developed and less developed countries: Value, volume, and percentage, by major commodity, 1959-61 average

| Commodity | Free world exports | | Volume shipped by area | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Estimated | Volume | Total | Highly | Less |
| | value | | | developed | developed |
| | Million | Thousand | | | |
| | U.S. dollars | metric tons | | Percent | |
| <u>Temperate Zone</u> | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1,848 | 29,147 | 100 | 92 | 8 |
| Wheat flour | 370 | 4,462 | 100 | 96 | 4 |
| Barley | 295 | 5,749 | 100 | 91 | 9 |
| Corn | 566 | 11,266 | 100 | 68 | 32 |
| Bacon, ham, salted pork | 250 | 377 | 100 | 99 | 1 |
| Powdered milk | 201 | 597 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Butter | 379 | 460 | 100 | 93 | 7 |
| Cheese | 325 | 454 | 100 | 99 | 1 |
| Eggs (in the shell) | 261 | 476 | 100 | 74 | 26 |
| Soybeans | 334 | 3,808 | 100 | 98 | 2 |
| Wool 1/ | 1,654 | 1,398 | 100 | 80 | 20 |
| Total or average | 6,483 | --- | 100 | 2/88 | 2/12 |
| <u>Tropical Zone</u> | | | | | |
| Rice (milled) | 602 | 5,504 | 100 | 22 | 78 |
| Bananas | 301 | 3,872 | 100 | 4 | 96 |
| Copra | 253 | 1,477 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| Peanuts (shelled) | 212 | 1,185 | 100 | 7 | 93 |
| Palm oil | 121 | 597 | 100 | 3 | 97 |
| Coffee | 1,871 | 2,640 | 100 | 2 | 98 |
| Tea | 604 | 522 | 100 | 5 | 95 |
| Cocoa | 522 | 891 | 100 | 2 | 98 |
| Sugar (raw) | 968 | 9,835 | 100 | 26 | 74 |
| Rubber (natural) | 1,649 | 2,558 | 100 | 4 | 96 |
| Jute | 196 | 848 | 100 | 2 | 98 |
| Total or average | 7,299 | --- | 100 | 2/8 | 2/92 |
| <u>Commodities typical of both zones</u> | | | | | |
| Live cattle | 434 | 3/3,166 | 100 | 60 | 40 |
| Beef and veal | 537 | 933 | 100 | 59 | 41 |
| Oranges and tangerines | 312 | 2,769 | 100 | 58 | 42 |
| Wine | 471 | 4/25,796 | 100 | 35 | 65 |
| Cotton | 1,933 | 3,188 | 100 | 44 | 56 |
| Tobacco | 840 | 671 | 100 | 52 | 48 |
| Oilseed cake and meal | 304 | 4,531 | 100 | 38 | 62 |
| Total or average | 4,831 | --- | 100 | 2/48 | 2/52 |
| Total all commodities | 18,613 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

1/ Greasy and scoured wool. 2/ Weighted by estimated value. 3/ Thousand head.
4/ Thousand hectoliters.

Selecting commodities.--Twenty nine commodities were designated as major agricultural exports of the free world. A major commodity was defined as one in which free world export value in 1961 was \$200 million or greater as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Trade Yearbook, Volume 16. This publication contains the latest figures available (1961) on a country-by-country basis at the time of preparation of this study. The value of these commodities exported annually between 1959 and 1961 averaged about \$18.6 billion. This is about two-thirds of the total value of all agricultural commodities shipped by the free world in any given year during this period. 2/

Exports of the Sino-Soviet Bloc (including Cuba) are not included in the free world totals. Also, an exception to the \$200 million lower limit was made in the case of palm oil. Edible oils, as a group, ranked high in value of agricultural commodities exported; but the export value of no single oil exceeded \$200 million in 1961. Therefore, palm oil was selected to represent this group since it was the largest in value.

A commodity is shown in (1) the temperate zone group, if more than 65 percent, by volume, of the free world exports of such commodity was shipped from highly developed countries; (2) in the tropical zone group, if more than 65 percent was shipped from less developed countries; and (3) as typical of both zones in the remaining cases. The cutoff point could have been set as high as 90 percent, and most commodities would still have qualified for inclusion in either the temperate or the tropical zone group. Price movements of the 7 commodities typical to both zones were not analyzed.

This procedure left 22 commodities to analyze; by coincidence 11 were primarily from the temperate zone and 11 from the tropical zone. Their combined export value averaged \$13.8 billion annually, or close to 50 percent of the average annual value of all agricultural goods shipped during the 1959-1961 period.

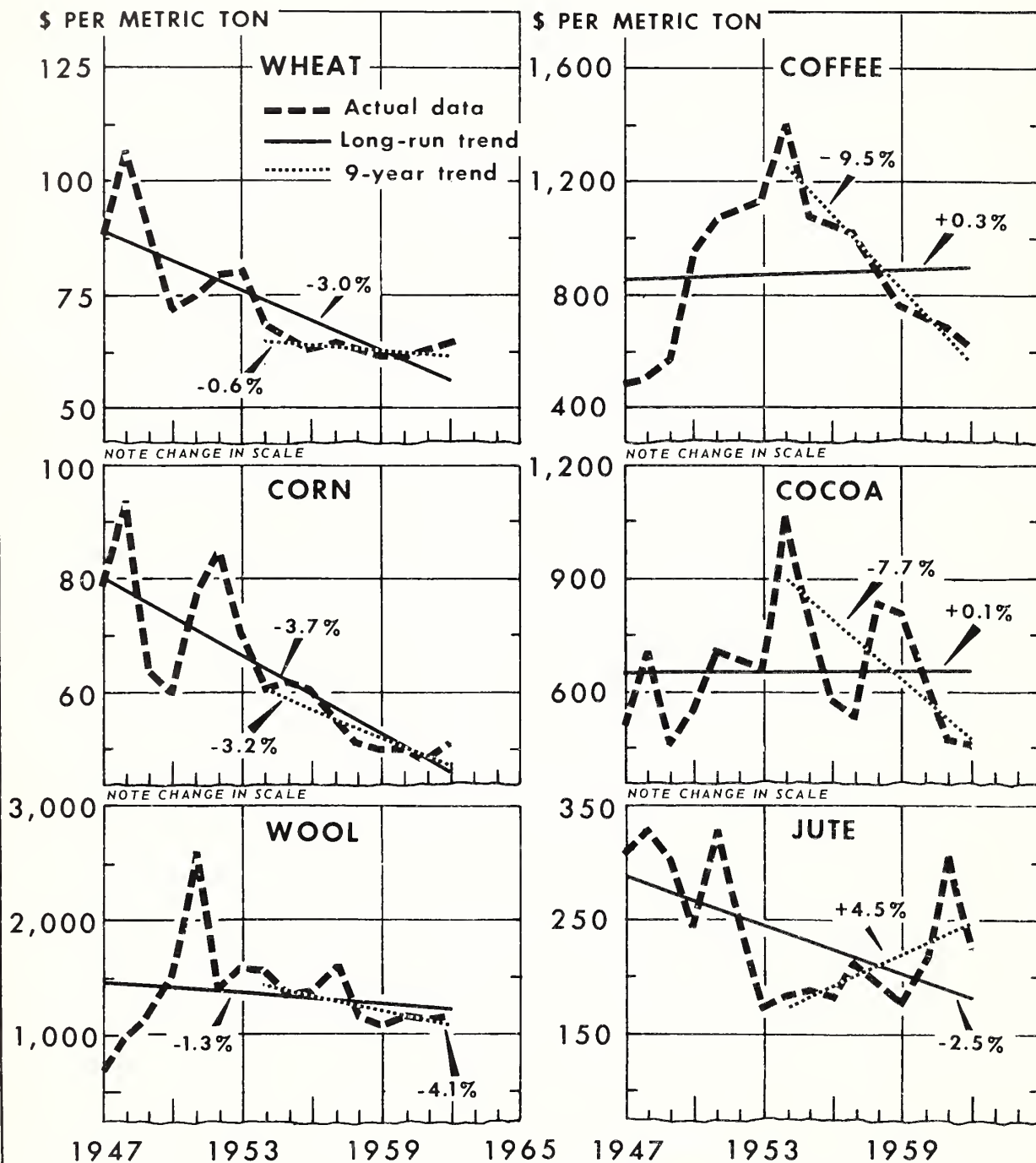
Statistical measures used.--As a means of analyzing price changes from 1947 to 1962, 2 statistical measures were used. First, to measure trends, the regression coefficient b in the formula for a straight line, $Y=a+bX$, was determined for the data representing price changes of each commodity selected. This value was determined by the "least squares" method and represents the average annual change in prices over a medium- or long-term period on a straight-line basis. With the figures in this form, it was difficult to make meaningful comparisons between commodities. An average annual decline of \$17.25 per metric ton for wool during the past 16 years was, when expressed as a ratio of the average price of wool during this period, little more than a 1 percent annual decline. At the same time, a \$2.86 decline per metric ton for barley was a 4.6 percent annual decline. For this reason the figures representing the slope of the various trends have also been expressed as ratios of the respective average prices (fig. 1 and table 4).

Second, to measure the variation of prices, the standard error of estimate around the trend line was calculated for each set of price data. As with the

2/ Free world export tonnages for each commodity were obtained by subtracting Communist country figures from world totals. The tonnages so obtained were multiplied for each year by the respective average world unit values. Thus, unit values used in calculating the data for table 1 include the exports of Communist countries.

WORLD AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES AND TRENDS

Selected Commodities



BASIC DATA FROM FAO, STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1963.
EXPORT PRICES ARE WORLD AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUES.

Table 4.--Changes in unit values of free world agricultural exports: Major commodities, 1954-62 and 1947-62 1/

| Commodity | Annual change (b) <u>2/</u> | | Annual change as a percent of average unit value | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | 9 years (1954-1962) | 16 years (1947-1962) | 9 years (1954-1962) | 16 years (1947-1962) |
| | -- U.S. dollars -- | | -- Percent -- | |
| <u>Temperate Zone</u> | | | | |
| Wheat | -0.38 | -2.17 | -0.6 | -3.0 |
| Wheat flour | -2.65 | -3.72 | -3.1 | -3.8 |
| Barley | -0.91 | -2.86 | -1.8 | -4.6 |
| Corn | -1.71 | -2.36 | -3.2 | -3.7 |
| Bacon, ham, salted pork | -1.70 | -1.01 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
| Powdered milk | -7.50 | -12.69 | -2.0 | -3.0 |
| Butter | -27.25 | -17.23 | -3.3 | -2.0 |
| Cheese | +8.19 | +3.52 | +1.2 | +0.5 |
| Eggs (in the shell) | -16.37 | -12.23 | -2.8 | -2.0 |
| Soybeans | -1.90 | -2.61 | -2.0 | -2.5 |
| Wool (greasy) | -52.39 | -17.25 | -4.1 | -1.3 |
| Weighted average <u>3/</u> | --- | --- | -2.2 | -2.3 |
| <u>Tropical Zone</u> | | | | |
| Rice (milled) | -3.31 | -3.63 | -2.8 | -2.7 |
| Bananas | -3.83 | -1.18 | -4.1 | -1.2 |
| Copra | -0.80 | -3.67 | -0.5 | -2.1 |
| Peanuts (shelled) | -4.21 | -1.35 | -2.3 | -0.7 |
| Palm oil | +0.48 | -3.11 | +0.2 | -1.4 |
| Coffee | -87.08 | +2.64 | -9.5 | +0.3 |
| Tea | -22.83 | +10.21 | -1.8 | +0.9 |
| Cocoa | -53.13 | +0.65 | -7.7 | +0.1 |
| Sugar (raw) | +0.31 | -0.36 | +0.3 | -0.4 |
| Rubber (natural) | +2.25 | +6.91 | +0.4 | +1.2 |
| Jute | +9.47 | -5.90 | +4.5 | -2.5 |
| Weighted average <u>3/</u> | --- | --- | -3.4 | -0.1 |

1/ Original data are world average unit values per metric ton.

2/ b designates the regression coefficient, i.e. the slope of the line in the formula $Y = a + bX$.

3/ Weighted by estimated average value, 1959-1961.

absolute value of b, it was difficult to make meaningful comparisons between commodities with the figures in this form. Therefore, each standard error of estimate was also expressed, respectively, as a percent of the average price over the entire period. Comparisons between commodities were thus facilitated (table 5).

The basic source of the data used in this study is Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, The State of Food and Agriculture, 1963, pp. 214-215. The figures used are not actually prices but are the world average export unit values per metric ton expressed in U.S. dollars. These unit values are weighted averages of regional unit values computed from data for only the main trading countries of each region covering generally 70 percent or more of the total trade of the region. The weights applied to the regional unit values represent the total trade of each region. 3/

Prices differ from unit values in that prices specify, either directly or indirectly, a specific grade of a commodity, the type of packaging or container, the place of sale, and the basic terms of the transaction. Unit values are the total value (exported) of all grades of a particular commodity divided by the total quantity. Prices usually fluctuate more than unit values but both measures show the same trend. The data for 1962 are preliminary.

Time period.--The post-World War II period was selected for study for 2 reasons: First, the unit value data were readily available for this period. Comparable historical statistics of any sort are difficult to obtain, and even the data used here are probably subject to some minor incomparabilities. Second, it would be unrealistic to speak of the problems of the less developed nations prior to World War II. Many did not exist as nations but rather as colonies prior to this period. As such, their problems could not be considered as independent problems but merely as extensions of those of the parent nations.

The statistical analyses are divided into 2 time periods: 1947-1962 and 1954-1962. In many of the international forums being held today the point is made that prices of commodities exported from the less developed nations are declining, either absolutely or in relation to the prices of their imports from the highly developed nations, i.e., that the terms of trade have moved adversely for the less developed nations. These arguments must explicitly or implicitly refer to the changes in the terms of trade since 1954. 4/ According to United Nations figures, the terms of trade generally moved favorably for the less developed nations from 1948 until 1954, although the peak appears to have been reached in 1951 during the height of the Korean War. Since 1954, they have declined each year until 1963. 5/ For this reason, the unit values of agricultural commodities have been compared for both the long run (past 16 years) and the medium run (past 9 years). Tables 4 and 5 include data for both of these periods. It is recognized that these 2 time periods are not mutually exclusive so the changes in the data over the past 9 years obviously influence the changes over the longer period.

3/ Food and Agriculture Organization, Trade Yearbook, Vol. 16, op.cit. page 37.

4/ In light of 1963-1964 price movements, the reference probably should be to the years since 1954 but prior to 1963 especially for these nations primarily exporting sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

5/ United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, various issues, 1959-1963.

Table 5.--Fluctuations from trends in unit values of free world agricultural exports: Major commodities, 1954-62 and 1947-62 1/

| Commodity | Standard error of estimate (Sy.x) | | Sy.x as a percent of average unit value | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | |
| | 9 years | 16 years | 9 years | 16 years |
| | (1954-1962) | (1947-1962) | (1954-1962) | (1947-1962) |
| | -- U.S. dollars -- | | -- Percent -- | |
| <u>Temperate Zone</u> | | | | |
| Wheat | 2.29 | 7.40 | 3.6 | 10.2 |
| Wheat flour | 5.18 | 8.32 | 6.1 | 8.5 |
| Barley | 2.02 | 10.39 | 3.9 | 16.6 |
| Corn | 2.50 | 8.40 | 4.6 | 13.2 |
| Bacon, ham, salted pork ... | 22.86 | 44.49 | 3.4 | 6.5 |
| Powdered milk | 30.21 | 56.57 | 8.0 | 13.3 |
| Butter | 93.21 | 97.87 | 11.2 | 11.1 |
| Cheese | 36.35 | 52.48 | 5.2 | 7.6 |
| Eggs (in the shell) | 19.67 | 43.35 | 3.3 | 6.9 |
| Soybeans | 7.85 | 10.82 | 8.4 | 10.5 |
| Wool (greasy) | 140.65 | 414.81 | 10.9 | 30.7 |
| Weighted average <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | 6.6 | 15.7 |
| <u>Tropical Zone</u> | | | | |
| Rice (milled) | 9.59 | 18.07 | 8.2 | 13.7 |
| Bananas | 4.98 | 6.10 | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| Copra | 24.20 | 28.82 | 15.3 | 16.6 |
| Peanuts (shelled) | 11.78 | 32.61 | 6.4 | 17.2 |
| Palm oil | 12.14 | 33.79 | 6.0 | 15.5 |
| Coffee | 75.18 | 273.20 | 8.2 | 31.0 |
| Tea | 48.89 | 119.00 | 3.9 | 10.2 |
| Cocoa | 155.99 | 176.99 | 22.6 | 27.0 |
| Sugar (raw) | 8.84 | 7.91 | 8.9 | 7.8 |
| Rubber (natural) | 102.50 | 182.20 | 17.1 | 30.8 |
| Jute | 34.29 | 51.53 | 16.3 | 21.5 |
| Weighted average <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | 11.2 | 22.0 |

1/ Original data are world average unit values per metric ton.

2/ Weighted by estimated average value, 1959-1961.

Trend analysis.--As noted above, figures were developed and compiled in table 4 on the annual average change in unit values for 22 different agricultural commodities. In addition, a weighted average for the commodities in each zone was determined. ^{6/} These averages indicate some of the general trends of all commodities from the less developed nations and the highly developed nations during the postwar period.

As a checking device, an average unit value (price) index was calculated for commodities as a group from both the temperate and tropical zones. These indexes were then plotted along with the overall unit value index shown by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in The State of Food and Agriculture, 1963 (fig. 2). In each case the base period was 1952-1953. The quality of the 2 indexes computed for this paper and the representativeness of the commodities selected for study are indicated by the fact that the overall index computed by FAO falls approximately half way between them in every year except in 1962. If the overall index fell above or below both of the other lines, it would indicate that commodities not included in this study affected the index more than those which were included. The reason the overall index moved above both lines in 1962 is probably due to the preliminary nature of the figures used for that year. All general conclusions drawn from an analysis of the data in table 4 regarding the climatic zones as a whole are consistent with the changes reflected in the unit value indexes shown in fig. 2. Table 4, in addition, analyzes the changes associated with the various individual commodities.

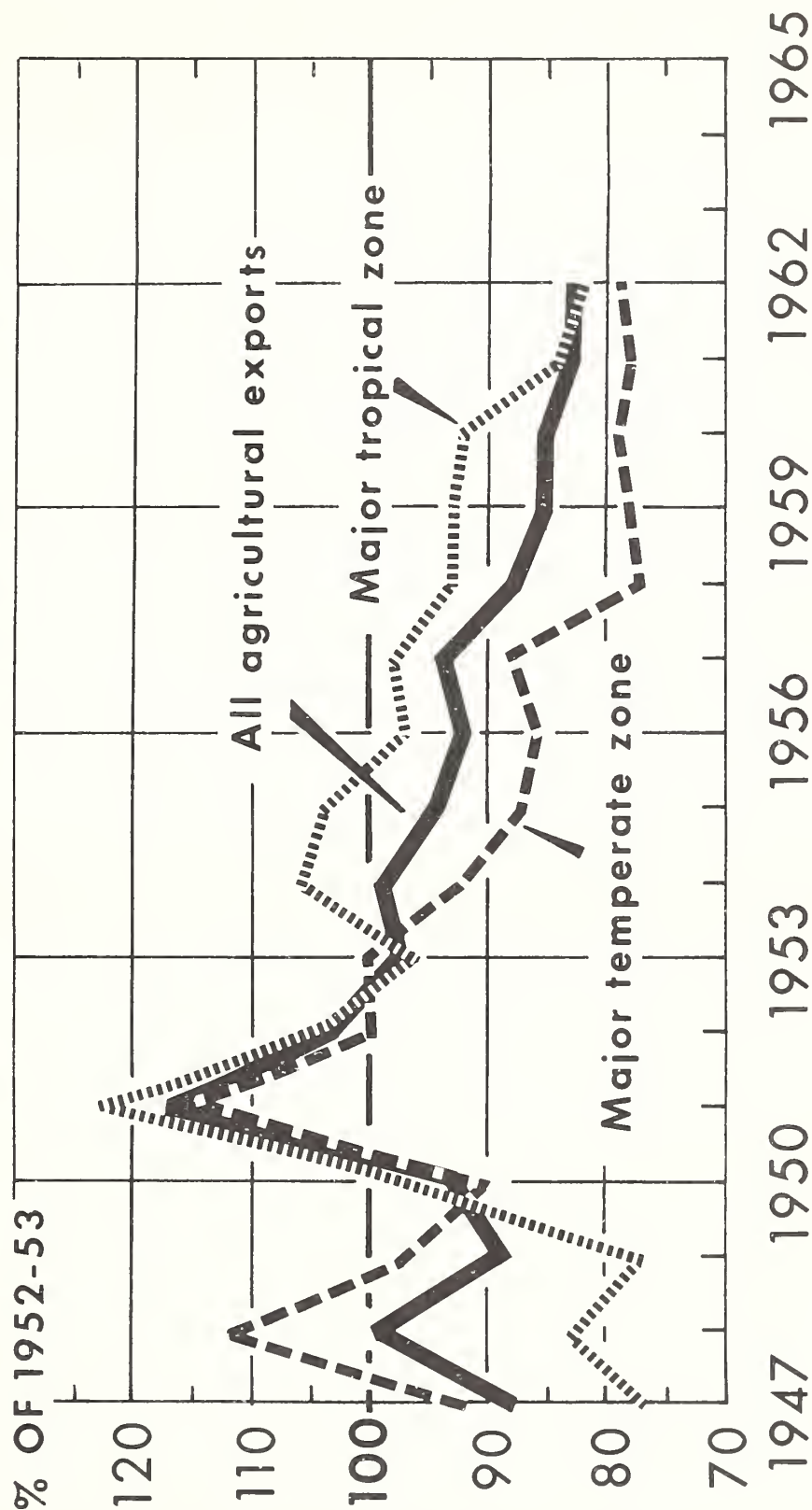
Over the past 16 years the trends in unit values of commodities from the tropical zone have varied from commodity to commodity. The unit values of coffee, cocoa, and sugar have shown little long-run change. (Variations from the trends have been great for some commodities, of course, but these will be discussed later.) Significant declines have occurred in the unit values of rice, copra, and jute although in no case was the average decline more than 3 percent annually. Also there were minor declines for bananas, peanuts, and palm oil. These declines, however, were almost entirely offset by a fairly substantial long-term increase for rubber and a minor increase for tea. The net result of all these changes is that the export unit values of the major tropical commodities, as a group, show neither a significant long-term rise nor decline in the postwar period.

At the same time, data for the temperate zone indicate quite a different situation. Overall, the long-run export unit values have declined significantly, about 2.3 percent annually. For barley, it declined by more than 4 percent annually, and for wheat, wheat flour, corn, and powdered milk, by 3 percent or more. Only the unit value for cheese trended upward and only slightly in the long-run. ^{7/}

^{6/} The weights used were based upon the relative export values of these commodities during the period 1959-1961.

^{7/} After this article was written, revised data for 1962 became available in the 1964 edition of The State of Food and Agriculture (FAO). Except for barley, the revisions were small enough to have no significant effect on the data prepared for this study. An upward revision of the unit value data of about 23 percent was made for barley. Therefore, the downward trends reported for barley are somewhat overstated.

EXPORT PRICES OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY CLIMATIC ZONE



BASIC DATA FROM FAO, STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1963.
EXPORT PRICES ARE WORLD AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUES.

The figures reflect another difference between the temperate and tropical zones. As a group, no significant difference existed in the trend for the temperate zone commodities between the overall period and the past 9 years (2.3 vs. 2.2, respectively). For the tropical zone, a radical difference occurs in the behavior of the data for the 2 periods; the long-run postwar trend shows little or no change while the trend for the past 9 years is sharply downward, averaging over 3 percent annually. For any particular temperate zone commodity the degree of change increased, or decreased (wheat for example went from -3.0 to -0.6) but the direction of change was not reversed for any commodity. For the tropical zone, however, there were 6 reversals. Probably the most dramatic example was coffee (fig. 1). The export unit value of coffee increased slightly during the 16-year period under study. The average unit value in 1962 was about the same as it was in 1949 and the straight line trend shows little change. However, the trend line for the past 9 years was sharply downward (-9.5 percent). The trends for cocoa and jute also are greatly different for the 2 periods. However, a review of the figures in table 5 indicates that cocoa and jute prices have deviated greatly during both time periods.

Fluctuation of unit values.--This introduces the obvious point that straight line trends in some cases, but not in others, are good indicators of past changes. A measure of past fluctuations indicates the magnitude of the problems less developed nations have had in planning imports from year to year. Plans based upon high prices (and also assuming high foreign exchange earnings) may have to be scaled downward when prices drop suddenly, or else borrowing at high rates of interest may become necessary. Similarly, low prices may have influenced some nations at the time of planning. Under these conditions, plans may have been drawn at levels below a nation's long-term ability to import; once prices increase, plans may need to be redrawn. These nations can little afford an incident which adds to the instability of their developing economies.

Variation from the average annual changes (b) or trend lines shown in table 4 is measured by the standard errors of estimates shown in the first 2 columns of table 5. To permit comparison between commodities, these standard errors were expressed as percentages of their average unit values resulting in a measure which has the same relationship to the standard error of estimate as the coefficient of variation does to the standard deviation. (See last 2 columns of table 5.) These percentages are referred to below as the "fluctuation" or "variation" of the unit values of the various commodities.

The general significance of the figures is that the larger the figure the larger the variation or fluctuation of the unit values around the respective trend lines.

While the trend data show that the tropical zone commodities have fared better in the postwar period than the temperate zone commodities -- in the long run if not in recent years -- the situation is quite the reverse when it comes to stability of unit values. In the long run, the unit values of commodities from the less developed nations fluctuated about 40 percent more as a group than those from the highly developed nations; over the past 9 years they fluctuated 70 percent more. In the tropical zone, unit values of coffee, cocoa, rubber,

and jute all showed exceedingly high degrees of fluctuation over the past 16 years; variations for copra, peanuts, and palm oil also were fairly high. In the temperate zone, only the unit value for wool showed a very high degree of fluctuation, with the unit value for barley also showing a fairly high degree.

However, in both zones the degree of fluctuation decreased for 1954-1962. Over the long run (1947-1962), the variation of the temperate zone commodities as a group was 15.7 percent; but in the past 9 years the corresponding figure was 6.6 percent. For the tropical zone, the variation dropped from 22.0 to 11.2 percent. These changes are equivalent to roughly a 50 percent decline. On an individual basis significant declines occurred in variations for wheat, barley, corn, wool, peanuts, palm oil, coffee, tea, and rubber. In contrast, the variation for butter showed no significant change while those for copra, cocoa, and jute declined somewhat but still remained at fairly high levels. The variation for bananas declined somewhat for the past 9 years over what it was for the past 16 years, but the variation has never been very high.

Sugar unit values, on the other hand, fluctuated more during the shorter, more recent period, because of (1) substitution of relatively high-priced non-Cuban exports to the United States for Cuban exports and (2) high valuation reported for Cuban barter trade with the Soviet Bloc.

The variations over the past 16 years have, in part, been due to the disruptive forces created by World War II and the Korean conflict. Data for 1954-1962 bear this out, indicating lesser fluctuations. Wars, however, are only part of the answer. If data for 1963 and 1964 were included in the calculations, the fluctuations would be greater than now estimated. Prices for a number of tropical zone products during those 2 years increased sharply, thus reversing the recent trend for many of these products. War cannot account for these changes.

Cyclical variations may be one reason for the greater variation around the trend for the longer period. A trend line for a short period may have only year-to-year or random variations about it. This is particularly true if the short period under study coincides with the entire downward or upward movement of a cycle. This appears to be the situation in the case of coffee (fig. 1). This assumes of course that there are cycles which cannot necessarily be concluded from the limited scope of this study. If there are cyclical as well as random variations, then straight line trends become less valuable measures of change except over very long periods of time.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the degree of fluctuation of the world average export unit value does not fully reflect the full variation of a particular country's export earnings. A particular nation may have a small crop due to adverse weather conditions in the same year that world market prices are low. Conversely, it may have a large crop when prices are high.

Influence on terms of trade.--Terms of trade of the less developed nations have changed in close parallel to changes in the respective export unit values of their agricultural commodities. The continuous deterioration of the terms of trade for these nations since 1954 not only paralleled but of course was mostly

caused by the decline in the export unit value of their agricultural commodities. The other causal factor was the increase in unit value of imports. The imports of the less developed nations are largely manufactured goods. The unit values of such imports may rise not only as a result of real price increases but also as a result of quality improvements. Between 1954 and 1962 the unit value index for manufactured goods moved from 94 to 102 (1958=100). 8/

If the export unit values of tropical zone agricultural commodities and manufactured goods had been the only forces in operation during the 1954-1962 period, the situation would have been worse for the less developed nations than it actually was. Acting in their favor was the significant decline in the unit values of temperate zone farm products which they import. Purchasing such commodities favorably influenced their terms of trade somewhat. Thus, for those nations that had a high ratio of agricultural imports to manufactured imports from the highly developed nations the terms of trade moved less unfavorably.

The decline in the unit values of the tropical zone agricultural commodities is not entirely serious since the less developed nations also import from one another. According to available figures agricultural imports from both climatic zones accounted for as little as 6 percent for Uganda to just over 40 percent for Ceylon. 9/

Summary.--Four basic conclusions can be drawn from the data presented here:

(1) For the 1947-1962 period, prices for major agricultural commodities from the less developed nations on the average showed no long-term declines. Although several commodities showed some long-term declines, the degree of decline was not as large as it was for a number of commodities from the highly developed nations.

(2) In general, prices of major commodities from the highly developed nations declined rather steadily at about 2 percent a year during 1947-1962.

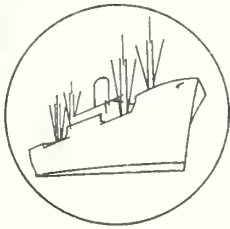
(3) In the years 1954-1962, prices of major agricultural commodities from the less developed nations underwent a general and significant decline.

(4) Prices of the major commodities from the less developed nations fluctuated considerably more than did those from the highly developed nations. However, the degree of fluctuation for both areas was less for the past 9 years than it was for the overall period.

Thus, on the export side, the problems faced by the less developed nations during the postwar period do not appear to have been long-term price declines but rather year to year, or perhaps cyclical, fluctuations in prices.

8/ United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1963, New York, 1964, p. 474.

9/ Food and Agriculture Organization, Trade Yearbook, Vol. 16, Rome, 1963. Table 1.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORTS COMPARED WITH IMPORTS, 1962 AND 1963

The United States is a net exporter of agricultural products (table 6). In calendar year 1963 the Nation exported \$5,585 million worth of farm products, up sharply from the 1962 total of \$5,034 million. Agricultural exports exceeded agricultural imports by \$1,574 million in 1963. Of the imports, supplementary (partially competitive) commodities accounted for \$2,292 million, and complementary (noncompetitive) accounted for \$1,719 million. Agricultural exports for dollars exceeded supplementary imports in 1963 by \$2,223 million. Dollar sales excluded Government-financed programs while supplementary imports consisted mainly of products like those produced in the United States.

For most supplementary commodities -- those similar to domestic production -- there is a 2-way street in foreign agricultural trade. However, the United States is by a wide margin a net exporter of most of these commodities, including such items as grains, oilseeds and products, animal by-products, tobacco, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. This is true for a wide variety of reasons.

American consumers prefer certain imported products over the same things produced in the United States. For example, some prefer foreign canned hams and specialty cheeses originating mainly from Europe. While these items are similar to domestic products, they normally sell at higher prices than do the comparable domestically produced commodities.

Some American farmers and ranchers import large numbers of stocker and feeder cattle from Canada and Mexico for finishing with relatively cheap U.S. grains. Such imports of cattle declined sharply in 1963 because of larger U.S. production together with relatively low cattle and meat prices in the domestic market.

The United States is a net importer of certain animal products, especially boneless beef for processing, because of consistently strong U.S. demand for low-grade lean beef. This beef is used in the manufacture of meat products such as frankfurters, prepared hamburgers, and luncheon meats.

During the U.S. off-season for fruits and vegetables, Americans import considerable amounts of these products from Mexico and from Central American countries to supplement U.S. production during the winter months. These imported products provide American consumers with generally high quality products throughout the year at reasonable prices.

Table 6.-- U.S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by commodity, calendar years 1962 and 1963

| Commodity | 1962 | | | 1963 1/ | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Exports | Imports | Net | Exports | Imports | Net |
| | : | : | + | : | : | + |
| | : | : | - | : | : | - |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars |
| EXPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS | | | | | | |
| Animals, live, including poultry.. | 21,380 | 122,036 | -100,656: | 28,128 | 81,310 | -53,182 |
| Lard | 40,635 | 2/ | +40,635: | 48,531 | 2/ | +48,531 |
| Tallow | 92,311 | 45 | +92,266: | 104,477 | 35 | +104,442 |
| Hides and skins, raw | 82,900 | 62,641 | +20,259: | 74,577 | 58,861 | +15,716 |
| Beef and veal, fresh or frozen .. | 6,754 | 272,627 | -265,873: | 6,241 | 315,642 | -309,401 |
| Beef, canned, including corned ... | 815 | 28,441 | -27,626: | 776 | 35,398 | -34,622 |
| Pork, canned | 946 | 95,256 | -94,310: | 1,356 | 98,413 | -97,057 |
| Other meats, excluding poultry ... | 53,158 | 68,603 | -15,445: | 78,174 | 72,399 | +5,775 |
| Poultry meat, eggs and egg prods.: | 89,055 | 1,306 | +87,749: | 74,665 | 1,412 | +73,253 |
| Butter | 2,000 | 368 | +1,632: | 19,744 | 361 | +19,383 |
| Cheese | 3,410 | 36,345 | -32,935: | 3,433 | 37,255 | -33,822 |
| Milk, condensed and evaporated ... | 21,304 | 11 | +21,293: | 21,489 | 90 | +21,399 |
| Milk, dried, whole and nonfat | 38,702 | 101 | +38,601: | 56,753 | 159 | +56,594 |
| Wool, unmd., excluding free | 11,224 | 120,003 | -108,779: | 14,357 | 111,322 | -96,965 |
| Cotton and linters, unmd. | 537,222 | 29,654 | +507,568: | 586,938 | 27,872 | +559,066 |
| Wheat grain | 934,485 | 8,278 | +926,207: | 1,140,929 | 9,309 | +1,131,620 |
| Wheat flour | 125,531 | 154 | +125,377: | 129,967 | 171 | +129,796 |
| Rice | 153,283 | 1,185 | +152,098: | 178,086 | 129 | +177,957 |
| Feed grains | 785,682 | 11,488 | +774,194: | 792,329 | 13,698 | +778,631 |
| Other grains and preparations | 50,718 | 21,774 | +28,944: | 53,084 | 19,270 | +33,814 |
| Oilcake and oilcake meal | 90,996 | 3,961 | +87,035: | 124,955 | 3,170 | +121,785 |
| Other feeds and fodders | 49,582 | 10,789 | +38,793: | 62,537 | 14,955 | +47,582 |
| Oilseeds | 429,486 | 53,191 | +376,295: | 505,989 | 44,033 | +461,956 |
| Vegetable oils, expressed | 204,715 | 97,770 | +106,945: | 185,317 | 100,328 | +84,989 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 373,390 | 100,682 | +272,708: | 403,105 | 98,977 | +304,128 |
| Nuts and preparations | 15,574 | 59,505 | -43,931: | 21,534 | 67,823 | -46,289 |
| Citrus fruits | 57,710 | 1,474 | +56,236: | 65,452 | 5,067 | +60,385 |
| Other fresh fruits | 53,292 | 18,060 | +35,232: | 50,853 | 23,189 | +27,664 |
| Dried fruits | 47,097 | 5,584 | +41,513: | 42,428 | 7,703 | +34,725 |
| Canned fruits and juices | 120,918 | 49,598 | +71,320: | 110,184 | 52,732 | +57,452 |
| Other fruits and preparations | 6,519 | 13,475 | -6,956: | 7,254 | 15,341 | -8,087 |
| Sugar | 528 | 504,593 | -504,065: | 951 | 610,661 | -609,710 |
| Vegetables and preparations | 143,591 | 82,694 | +60,897: | 172,226 | 91,191 | +81,035 |
| Food for relief or charity | 198,538 | --- | +198,538: | 204,064 | --- | +204,064 |
| EXPORTS AND COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS | | | | | | |
| Silk, raw | 0 | 26,810 | -26,810: | 117 | 27,212 | -27,095 |
| Wool, unmd., free in bond | --- | 89,207 | -89,207: | --- | 114,698 | -114,698 |
| Bananas, fresh | 0 | 77,465 | -77,465: | 0 | 81,968 | -81,968 |
| Cocoa or cacao beans | 1 | 131,519 | -131,518: | 0 | 135,154 | -135,154 |
| Coffee | 29,220 | 989,249 | -960,029: | 31,653 | 956,875 | -925,222 |
| Tea | 855 | 60,028 | -59,173: | 1,100 | 58,236 | -57,136 |
| Spices | 2,041 | 35,073 | -33,032: | 2,273 | 32,089 | -29,816 |
| Rubber, crude | 259 | 227,992 | -227,733: | 884 | 197,396 | -196,512 |
| Other agricultural 3/ | 158,151 | 348,922 | -190,771: | 178,496 | 389,316 | -210,820 |
| Total agricultural | 5,033,978 | 3,867,957 | +1,166,021: | 5,585,406 | 4,011,220 | +1,574,186 |
| Total nonagricultural | 16,325,081 | 12,381,455 | +3,943,626: | 17,336,284 | 13,002,528 | +4,333,756 |
| Total, all commodities | 21,359,059 | 16,249,412 | +5,109,647: | 22,921,690 | 17,013,748 | +5,907,942 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Includes both supplementary and complementary commodities.

Even with the price supports under the National Wool Act, domestic output does not meet domestic demand for apparel wool, and slightly over two-fifths of U.S. needs must be imported.

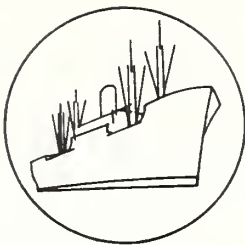
The United States is a net importer of a number of commodities because of relatively low production costs abroad. Sugar is probably the best example. The United States regulates imports of sugar under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to stabilize the domestic market.

Oriental tobacco is imported from abroad to provide the favored aroma and taste in American cigarettes. Similarly, the U.S. brewing industry relies to a small degree on Canadian barley and barley malt.

The United States imports vegetable oils and oilbearing materials to obtain certain oils for industrial, medical, and food-processing needs. Such products include castor oil, coconut oil, and copra.

The United States is also a net importer of complementary products -- commodities that do not compete directly with domestic production -- including items such as coffee, tea, cocoa beans, carpet wool, silk, crude natural rubber, bananas, and certain hard fibers. The aggregate value of these complementary items has been declining in recent years because of unusually heavy production and large carryover stocks of many items produced in tropical areas, particularly coffee, cocoa beans, and crude natural rubber. At the same time, many of these products have been displaced to a large degree by man-made products such as synthetic rubber and nylon.

Exports are valued f.o.b. U.S. port, and imports are generally valued f.o.b. foreign port. Thus, the actual value of imports to the U.S. consumer is higher by the amount of the freight, insurance, and other charges involved in moving the products from the foreign market into the U.S. market. It has been roughly estimated that the inclusion of freight, insurance, and other charges in the value of agricultural imports would raise the value by less than 10 percent. Agricultural exports include shipments under Government-financed programs -- the Food for Peace program -- as provided under P.L. 83-480 and 87-195.



Export Highlights

SUMMARY: JULY-DECEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural exports totaled an estimated \$3,160 million in July-December 1964 compared with \$2,967 million for the like period a year earlier (table 7). The 1964 total includes actual exports of \$2,572 million for July-November and an estimate of \$588 million for December. Sharp increases in exports of soybeans, corn, animal fats, and vegetable oils accounted for most of the rise in the July-December period. Smaller increases were noted for meats and products, hides and skins, fruits, flaxseed, and barley. Declines occurred for poultry products, cotton, rye, rice, tobacco, and vegetables. Exports of wheat were about equal to the level of the previous July-December.

July-December exports under Government-financed programs totaled an estimated \$800 million in 1964 compared with \$726 million for the same 6 months a year earlier. Commercial sales for dollars were \$2,360 million in July-December 1964 compared with \$2,241 million for the same period a year earlier.

Part of the increase in November and December reflects larger exports in anticipation of a longshoreman's strike at port facilities along the East and Gulf Coasts. Increased movements of agricultural products in anticipation of a strike accounted for about one-third of the increase in July-December 1964 over 1963.

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: JULY-NOVEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled an estimated \$595 million in July-November 1964 compared with \$530 million for the same period a year earlier (table 8). The increase resulted in both commodities subject to EEC variable levies as well as those not subject to the variable levies.

Exports of variable levy commodities totaled \$189 million in July-November compared with \$176 million for these 5 months a year earlier. The increase included a sharp advance in exports of feed grains as shipments of most other variable levy commodities were below the level of a year earlier. Other increases in the variable levy commodities in the July-December period were in turkeys, miscellaneous fresh poultry, and canned poultry. Substantial declines in variable levy commodities were noted for wheat and flour, rye, broilers and fryers, and stewing chickens.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-December
1963 and 1964

| Commodity | July-December | | Change |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 1963 | 1964 <u>1/</u> | |
| | -- Million dollars -- | | Percent |
| Animals and animal products: | | | |
| Dairy products <u>2/</u> | 96 | 115 | +20 |
| Fats, oils, and greases | 89 | 126 | +42 |
| Hides and skins | 38 | 50 | +32 |
| Meats and meat products | 51 | 55 | +8 |
| Poultry products | 43 | 39 | -9 |
| Other | 37 | 34 | -8 |
| Total animals, etc. <u>2/</u> | 354 | 419 | +18 |
| Cotton, excluding linters | 305 | 285 | -7 |
| Fruits and preparations | 154 | 158 | +3 |
| Grains and preparations: | | | |
| Feed grains, excluding products | 414 | 446 | +8 |
| Rice, milled | 80 | 70 | -12 |
| Wheat and flour | 685 | 692 | +1 |
| Other | 34 | 31 | -9 |
| Total grains, etc. | 1,213 | 1,239 | +2 |
| Oilseeds and products: | | | |
| Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>3/</u> | 76 | 103 | +36 |
| Soybeans | 263 | 321 | +22 |
| Protein meal | 61 | 93 | +52 |
| Other | 33 | 49 | +48 |
| Total oilseeds, etc. <u>3/</u> | 433 | 566 | +31 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 270 | 252 | -8 |
| Vegetables and preparations | 84 | 76 | -10 |
| Other | 154 | 165 | +7 |
| Total exports | 2,967 | 3,160 | +7 |

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

3/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, November and July-November 1962-64 1/

| Commodity | November | | | July-November | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| | -- <u>1,000 dollars</u> -- | | | | | |
| <u>Variable levy commodities 2/:</u> | | | | | | |
| Feed grains | 24,640 | 33,942 | 44,614 | 112,304 | 109,160 | 150,764 |
| Rice, milled | 1,235 | 765 | 485 | 4,124 | 3,180 | 3,180 |
| Rye grain | 786 | 697 | 0 | 12,303 | 2,674 | 1,287 |
| Wheat grain | 3,548 | 12,697 | 3,570 | 18,137 | 38,469 | 15,000 |
| Wheat flour <u>3/</u> | 227 | 553 | 303 | 2,291 | 3,954 | 1,796 |
| Lard | 341 | 61 | 118 | 728 | 735 | 686 |
| Pork, except variety meats .. | 12 | 88 | 36 | 72 | 139 | 215 |
| Poultry and eggs: | | | | | | |
| Broilers and fryers | 1,444 | 891 | 725 | 8,227 | 5,852 | 3,899 |
| Stewing chickens | 242 | 746 | 303 | 2,177 | 2,879 | 2,129 |
| Turkeys | 1,403 | 993 | 1,238 | 5,432 | 6,557 | 7,294 |
| Other fresh poultry | 38 | 62 | 72 | 262 | 184 | 511 |
| Canned poultry <u>4/</u> | 193 | 234 | 271 | 553 | 938 | 1,686 |
| Eggs | 132 | 241 | 71 | 746 | 1,190 | 624 |
| Total poultry and eggs .. | 3,452 | 3,167 | 2,680 | 17,397 | 17,600 | 16,143 |
| Total | 34,241 | 51,970 | 51,806 | 167,356 | 175,911 | 189,071 |
| <u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u> | | | | | | |
| Cotton, excluding linters ... | 9,242 | 18,187 | 12,940 | 31,987 | 64,941 | 60,864 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 6,938 | 8,184 | 5,933 | 45,515 | 48,357 | 43,709 |
| Soybeans | 25,385 | 20,803 | 28,124 | 71,685 | 64,548 | 88,699 |
| Tallow | 2,405 | 3,349 | 3,582 | 9,546 | 12,039 | 14,680 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 10,980 | 7,014 | 9,252 | 48,651 | 51,900 | 47,219 |
| Variety meats | 1,184 | 2,841 | 3,194 | 6,515 | 9,006 | 13,480 |
| Vegetable oils, expressed ... | 250 | 2,287 | 885 | 2,145 | 6,077 | 8,940 |
| Other | 22,958 | 26,266 | <u>5/</u> 30,000 | 73,658 | 96,998 | <u>5/</u> 128,519 |
| Total | 79,342 | 88,931 | <u>5/</u> 93,910 | 289,702 | 353,866 | <u>5/</u> 406,110 |
| Total EEC | 113,583 | 140,901 | <u>5/</u> 145,716 | 457,058 | 529,777 | <u>5/</u> 595,181 |

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

4/ Import duty for canned poultry is bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at 21 percent ad valorem.

5/ Partly estimated.

Exports of commodities not subject to the variable levies rose to an estimated \$406 million in July-November 1964 from \$354 million for the similar period a year earlier. Soybeans accounted for over half of the total increase in non-variable levy commodities. Other export commodities that increased included tallow, variety meats, and vegetable oils. Exports of cotton declined slightly in July-November, reflecting increased world production. Exports of tobacco also were down, due to larger stocks of U.S. leaf in EEC as well as greater competition from Rhodesia in 1964. U.S. exports of oilseeds and products to the EEC market continued to gain, reflecting smaller olive oil production in the Mediterrean Basin and increased demand for protein meal from the expanding livestock industry in the EEC area. The top outlets in the EEC for U.S. agricultural exports were West Germany and the Netherlands, totaling \$144 million and \$143 million in July-October, respectively.

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1963 and 1964 and July-November 1963 and 1964

| Commodity exported | Unit | November 1/ | | July-November 1/ | |
|--|------|-------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| | | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | Thousands | 1,000 dollars |
| ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS | | | | | |
| Animals, live: | | | | | |
| Cattle | No. | 2 | 752 | 12 | 5,234 |
| Poultry, live - | | | | | |
| Baby chicks | No. | 1,692 | 635 | 11,452 | 3,487 |
| Other live poultry | Lb. | 496 | 159 | 1,722 | 588 |
| Other | | 2/ | 472 | 2/ | 2,095 |
| Total animals, live | | --- | 2,018 | --- | 11,404 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | |
| Anhydrous milk fat | Lb. | 1,591 | 771 | 9,837 | 4,646 |
| Butter (except dehydrated) | Lb. | 13,571 | 4,507 | 53,586 | 14,048 |
| Cheese, including donations | Lb. | 3,069 | 633 | 8,317 | 2,657 |
| Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk .. | Lb. | 1,353 | 898 | 7,431 | 4,143 |
| Milk - | | | | | |
| Condensed sweetened | Lb. | 258 | 60 | 25,069 | 5,578 |
| Dried whole | Lb. | 1,606 | 666 | 12,655 | 5,959 |
| Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations .. | Lb. | 3,834 | 594 | 28,736 | 3,959 |
| Nonfat dry, including donations | Lb. | 99,441 | 6,793 | 487,252 | 38,589 |
| Other | | 2/ | 452 | 2/ | 1,875 |
| Total dairy products | | --- | 15,374 | --- | 81,454 |
| Fats, oils, and greases: | | | | | |
| Lard | Lb. | 35,222 | 3,456 | 253,186 | 22,070 |
| Tallow, edible | Lb. | 187 | 21 | 1,325 | 127 |
| Other edible fats, oils, and greases | Lb. | 581 | 98 | 2,763 | 444 |
| Tallow, inedible | Lb. | 140,249 | 9,020 | 702,866 | 45,531 |
| Other inedible fats, oils, and greases | Lb. | 17,862 | 1,482 | 88,146 | 6,818 |
| Total fats, oils, and greases | | 194,101 | 14,077 | 1,048,286 | 74,990 |
| Meat and meat products: | | | | | |
| Beef and veal | Lb. | 2,865 | 1,259 | 13,496 | 5,501 |
| Pork | Lb. | 15,120 | 4,683 | 53,902 | 15,827 |
| Sausage casings | Lb. | 1,631 | 841 | 9,921 | 4,970 |
| Variety meats | Lb. | 20,324 | 4,113 | 66,498 | 13,599 |
| Other (including meat extracts) | Lb. | 805 | 350 | 5,143 | 2,144 |
| Total meat and products (except poultry) .. | | 40,745 | 11,246 | 148,960 | 42,041 |
| Poultry products: | | | | | |
| Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved .. | Lb. | 478 | 480 | 2,144 | 2,246 |
| Eggs in the shell - | | | | | |
| Hatching | Doz. | 753 | 655 | 3,439 | 3,183 |
| Other | Doz. | 396 | 178 | 2,182 | 810 |
| Poultry meat - | | | | | |
| Chickens, fresh or frozen | Lb. | 16,979 | 4,447 | 74,239 | 19,134 |
| Turkeys, fresh or frozen | Lb. | 3,506 | 1,395 | 21,924 | 8,115 |
| Other, fresh or frozen | Lb. | 463 | 180 | 2,062 | 704 |
| Canned | Lb. | 1,972 | 478 | 10,276 | 2,506 |
| Total poultry products | | --- | 7,813 | --- | 36,698 |

Continued -

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1963 and 1964, and July-November 1963 and 1964 - Continued

| Commodity exported | Unit | November 1/ | | | | July-November 1/ | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| Other animal products: | | | | | | | | | |
| Feathers, crude | Lb. | 150 | 274 | 1,000 | 263 | 602 | 940 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Gelatin, edible | Lb. | 308 | 329 | 561 | 563 | 1,404 | 1,469 | 3,099 | 3,479 |
| Hair, raw or dressed, new | Lb. | 673 | 913 | 172 | 256 | 3,512 | 2,810 | 1,016 | 1,069 |
| Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/ | No. | 1,356 | 1,506 | 7,256 | 9,005 | 5,807 | 6,945 | 32,576 | 41,122 |
| Honey | Lb. | 3,516 | 779 | 609 | 149 | 16,830 | 3,369 | 2,743 | 675 |
| Wool, unmanufactured | C.Lb. | 994 | 228 | 1,145 | 231 | 5,881 | 947 | 6,201 | 1,037 |
| Other | --- | 2/ | 2/ | 1,443 | 1,724 | 2/ | 2/ | 6,052 | 8,991 |
| Total other animal products | --- | --- | --- | 11,416 | 12,171 | --- | --- | 52,328 | 57,097 |
| Total animals and animal products | --- | --- | --- | 61,944 | 77,669 | --- | --- | 298,915 | 343,021 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton, manufactured: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | R.Pale: | 502 | 383 | 67,241 | 50,434 | 1,705 | 1,679 | 219,746 | 219,701 |
| Linters | R.Pale: | 22 | 17 | 596 | 477 | 137 | 90 | 3,749 | 2,480 |
| Total cotton and linters | R.Pale: | 524 | 405 | 67,837 | 50,911 | 1,842 | 1,769 | 223,495 | 222,181 |
| Fruits and preparations: | | | | | | | | | |
| Canned - | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit cocktail | Lb. | 11,786 | 9,833 | 1,914 | 1,569 | 75,788 | 79,402 | 11,957 | 12,576 |
| Peaches | Lb. | 16,135 | 13,846 | 1,808 | 1,549 | 136,464 | 129,607 | 14,852 | 14,111 |
| Pears | Lb. | 1,009 | 722 | 197 | 155 | 3,347 | 2,762 | 634 | 521 |
| Pineapples | Lb. | 4,248 | 5,436 | 630 | 997 | 48,020 | 61,178 | 6,865 | 8,939 |
| Other | Lb. | 4,703 | 6,094 | 834 | 952 | 15,308 | 23,311 | 2,815 | 3,820 |
| Total canned fruits | Lb. | 37,881 | 35,931 | 5,383 | 5,222 | 278,927 | 296,260 | 37,123 | 39,967 |
| Dried - | | | | | | | | | |
| Prunes | Lb. | 9,651 | 9,341 | 2,004 | 1,652 | 42,788 | 45,162 | 8,734 | 8,581 |
| Raisins and currants | Lb. | 21,192 | 13,414 | 3,502 | 2,378 | 61,782 | 66,019 | 10,740 | 11,971 |
| Other | Lb. | 1,578 | 1,644 | 638 | 562 | 6,865 | 8,593 | 2,689 | 2,655 |
| Total dried fruits | Lb. | 32,421 | 24,399 | 6,144 | 4,592 | 111,435 | 119,774 | 22,163 | 23,207 |
| Fresh - | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples | Lb. | 19,670 | 22,770 | 1,892 | 2,085 | 50,511 | 62,957 | 4,921 | 5,751 |
| Berries | Lb. | 1,520 | 1,664 | 251 | 274 | 7,408 | 11,095 | 1,365 | 2,018 |
| Grapefruit | Lb. | 22,548 | 15,687 | 1,316 | 1,040 | 63,566 | 53,777 | 4,296 | 3,928 |
| Grapes | Lb. | 18,376 | 18,405 | 1,873 | 1,926 | 158,469 | 160,464 | 13,448 | 15,032 |
| Lemons and limes | Lb. | 5,824 | 9,712 | 478 | 795 | 114,460 | 97,276 | 9,686 | 7,466 |
| Oranges and tangerines | Lb. | 18,082 | 13,998 | 1,690 | 1,416 | 140,832 | 129,564 | 13,455 | 12,202 |
| Pears | Lb. | 9,134 | 8,465 | 903 | 797 | 24,161 | 36,012 | 2,404 | 3,332 |
| Other | Lb. | 1,654 | 1,547 | 132 | 173 | 105,124 | 97,117 | 5,910 | 6,503 |
| Total fresh fruits | Lb. | 96,808 | 92,248 | 8,535 | 8,506 | 664,531 | 648,262 | 55,525 | 56,232 |
| Fruit juices - | | | | | | | | | |
| Grapefruit | Gal. | 261 | 136 | 300 | 143 | 1,486 | 930 | 1,450 | 1,191 |
| Orange | Gal. | 647 | 461 | 1,519 | 1,084 | 2,910 | 2,489 | 7,254 | 6,534 |
| Other | Gal. | 745 | 2,180 | 754 | 1,039 | 5,458 | 5,900 | 5,329 | 5,295 |
| Total fruit juices | Gal. | 1,653 | 2,777 | 2,573 | 2,266 | 9,854 | 9,319 | 14,033 | 13,020 |
| Frozen fruits (including specialties) | Lb. | 706 | 474 | 151 | 94 | 6,331 | 4,552 | 1,301 | 845 |
| Other | --- | 2/ | 2/ | 510 | 559 | 2/ | 2/ | 2,424 | 2,979 |
| Total fruits and preparations | --- | --- | --- | 23,296 | 21,239 | --- | --- | 132,569 | 136,250 |

Continued -

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, November 1963 and 1964 and July-November 1963 and 1964 - Continued

| Commodity exported | Unit | November 1/ | | July-November 1/ | |
|--|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| | | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | Thousands | 1,000 dollars |
| Grains and preparations: | | | | | |
| Feed grains and products - | | | | | |
| Barley grain (48 lb.) | Bu. | 7,429 | 7,444 | 7,951 | 8,018 |
| Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.) | Bu. | 55,739 | 57,153 | 73,546 | 76,454 |
| Grain sorghums (56 lb.) | Bu. | 11,628 | 7,913 | 14,155 | 9,679 |
| Oats grain (32 lb.) | Bu. | 34 | 327 | 42 | 227 |
| Total feed grains | M.Ton. | 1,874 | 1,820 | 95,694 | 94,378 |
| Barley malt (34 lb.) | Bu. | 243 | 144 | 505 | 302 |
| Corn grits and hominy | Lb. | 3,320 | 2,992 | 137 | 116 |
| Corneal and corn flour, incl. donations | Cwt. | 1,166 | 560 | 3,088 | 2,097 |
| Cornstarch | Lb. | 4,683 | 5,669 | 422 | 456 |
| Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats | Lb. | 2,004 | 1,984 | 139 | 138 |
| Total feed grains and products | M.Ton. | 1,981 | 1,877 | 99,985 | 97,487 |
| Rice - | | | | | |
| Killed, including donations | Lb. | 202,875 | 150,913 | 13,143 | 11,472 |
| Paddy or rough | Lb. | 45 | 4,146 | 4 | 364 |
| Total rice (milled basis) | Lb. | 202,904 | 153,608 | 13,147 | 11,836 |
| Rye grain (56 lb.) | Bu. | 1,102 | 0 | 1,548 | 0 |
| Wheat and flour, including donations - | | | | | |
| Wheat grain (60 lb.) | Bu. | 56,239 | 63,337 | 100,228 | 114,483 |
| Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat | Cwt. | 3,868 | 3,590 | 16,312 | 15,433 |
| Total wheat and flour | Bu. | 65,135 | 71,593 | 116,540 | 129,916 |
| Bakery products | Lb. | 983 | 1,247 | 490 | 592 |
| Other | | 2/ | 2/ | 678 | 1,078 |
| Total grains and preparations | | --- | --- | 232,388 | 240,909 |
| Oilseeds and products: | | | | | |
| Oils, edible and inedible - | | | | | |
| Cottonseed oil | Lb. | 31,028 | 22,129 | 3,675 | 2,941 |
| Soybean oil | Lb. | 42,135 | 117,844 | 4,449 | 14,337 |
| Other | Lb. | 17,536 | 25,519 | 2,289 | 3,761 |
| Total oils (except essential) | Lb. | 90,699 | 165,492 | 10,413 | 21,039 |
| Oilseeds - | | | | | |
| Flaxseed (56 lb.) | Bu. | 559 | 853 | 1,579 | 2,414 |
| Soybeans (60 lb.) | Bu. | 21,253 | 72,378 | 59,353 | 75,577 |
| Other | Lb. | 92,945 | 36,604 | 4,006 | 1,721 |
| Total oilseeds | | --- | --- | 64,938 | 79,712 |
| Protein meal (oilcake and meal) | S.Ton. | 172 | 272 | 13,998 | 20,097 |
| Total oilseeds and products | | --- | --- | 89,349 | 120,848 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured: | | | | | |
| Burley | Lb. | 3,867 | 5,052 | 3,122 | 4,473 |
| Cigar wrapper | Lb. | 157 | 234 | 449 | 858 |
| Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee | Lb. | 1,876 | 1,701 | 1,002 | 876 |
| Flue-cured | Lb. | 49,631 | 43,932 | 43,260 | 37,669 |
| Maryland | Lb. | 595 | 1,263 | 467 | 1,050 |
| Other | Lb. | 3,165 | 3,899 | 1,168 | 2,483 |
| Total tobacco, unmanufactured | Lb. | 59,231 | 56,081 | 49,468 | 47,409 |

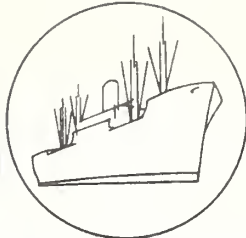
Continued -

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, November 1963 and 1964 and July-November 1963 and 1964 - Continued

- 1/ Preliminary.
- 2/ Reported in value only.
- 3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.



Import Highlights

JULY-OCTOBER 1963 AND 1964

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$1,318 million in July-October 1964 from \$1,400 million a year earlier. The decline resulted from smaller imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products, more than offsetting an increase in imports of complementary (noncompetitive) items (tables 10 and 11).

Supplementary Imports

U.S. imports of supplementary products declined to \$700 million in July-October 1964 from \$810 million for the same months a year earlier. The decline, 14 percent, resulted mainly from sharp declines in imports of beef and veal, mutton, and cane sugar. Small increases were noted for dairy products, hides and skins, apparel wool, fruits, barley, nuts, olive oil, vegetables, and tobacco.

U.S. imports of beef and veal declined to 251 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 454 million pounds for the same period a year earlier. The decline reflects reduced imports from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico. Voluntary agreements between the above countries and the United States were signed in 1964 to limit exports of beef, veal, and mutton to the U.S. market through 1966. In 1964, a significant shift occurred in the world pattern of beef trade from the United States to Western Europe. Higher incomes and relatively small production in Western European countries have resulted in a substantial gain in their imports of beef. Moreover, beef exports from Argentina have been limited this year because previous drought years resulted in a substantial reduction in herds. Farmers and ranchers in Argentina are now in the process of rebuilding their herds. In addition, production in the United States is at a record level, and prices are relatively low. However, beef prices in Western Europe are relatively high now compared with previous years.

Imports of hides and skins increased to 47 million pounds from 45 million, reflecting larger imports of goat and kid skins, and sheep and lamb skins. The United States has a strong demand for these imports as commercial production is not large enough to meet the domestic demand. Imports of dairy products gained slightly as imports of cheese increased. Imports of dutiable cattle fell to 82,000 head in July-October 1964 from 121,000 a year earlier. Cattle production in the United States is large, and relatively low prices have made the U.S. market unattractive to Mexican and Canadian producers.

Imports of cane sugar fell to 1.5 million short tons in July-October from 1.6 million. However, value fell to \$178 million from \$240 million, a

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
July-October 1963 and 1964

| Commodity | July-October | | Change |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | |
| | -- Million dollars -- | | Percent |
| <u>Supplementary</u> | | | |
| Animals and animal products: | | | |
| Animals, live | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Dairy products | 17 | 19 | +12 |
| Hides and skins | 20 | 24 | +20 |
| Meats and meat products | 205 | 137 | -33 |
| Wool, apparel | 24 | 33 | +38 |
| Other | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Total animals, etc. | 296 | 243 | -19 |
| Cotton, excluding linters | 21 | 19 | -10 |
| Fruits and preparations | 31 | 31 | 0 |
| Grains and preparations | 14 | 16 | +14 |
| Nuts and preparations | 25 | 27 | +8 |
| Oilseeds and products | 55 | 56 | +2 |
| Sugar, cane | 240 | 178 | -26 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 34 | 42 | +24 |
| Vegetables and preparations | 19 | 21 | +11 |
| Other | 75 | 67 | -21 |
| Total supplementary | 810 | 700 | -14 |
| <u>Complementary</u> | | | |
| Bananas | 28 | 49 | +75 |
| Coffee | 345 | 360 | +4 |
| Cocoa beans | 35 | 42 | +20 |
| Rubber, crude, natural | 58 | 65 | +12 |
| Tea | 19 | 18 | -5 |
| Wool, carpet | 45 | 27 | -40 |
| Other | 60 | 57 | -5 |
| Total complementary | 590 | 618 | +5 |
| Total imports | 1,400 | 1,318 | -6 |

decline of 26 percent, reflecting a sharp drop in world sugar prices. The United States imports slightly over two-fifths of its sugar consumption. Domestic producers have obtained a larger share of the U.S. sugar market in recent years. World production of sugar has increased substantially in the past year, and prices have declined sharply from their high level of a year ago.

Tobacco imports increased to 63 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 57 million for the same period a year earlier. Most of the imports consisted of oriental leaf for blending with U.S. tobaccos to provide the taste and aroma desired by U.S. smokers.

Complementary Imports

U.S. imports of complementary items totaled \$618 million in July-October 1964 compared with \$590 million for the like period a year earlier. Most of the increase has been brought about by larger imports of bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, and crude natural rubber.

Imports of bananas totaled \$49 million in July-October 1964 compared with \$28 million a year earlier. The quantity of bananas declined to 1,094 million pounds from 1,172 million pounds. More bananas were imported in boxes in 1964 than on the stem, which is waste. Boxed bananas contain more fruit per pound than do bananas on the stem.

Coffee imports declined to 876 million pounds from 1,126 million. However, value increased to \$360 million from \$345 million a year earlier. The rise in coffee prices reflects a substantial reduction in coffee production in Brazil.

Imports of crude natural rubber increased to 329 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 256 million for the like period a year earlier. The increase reflects the strong demand for crude natural rubber in the United States as business activity continued to expand at a rapid pace in 1964.

Imports of carpet wool declined to 45 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 80 million pounds in the like period a year earlier. The decline reflects a shift to greater reliance on man-made fibers in the carpet industry. In addition, carpet wool mill activity in July-October 1964 was down from the same period a year earlier.

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1963 and 1964, and July-October 1963 and 1964

| Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY | Unit | October 1/ | | | July-October 1/ | | |
|--|------|------------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | Quantity | | Value |
| | | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1963 | 1964 | 1964 |
| ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS | | | | | | | |
| Animals, live: | | | | | | | |
| Cattle, dutiable | No. | 56 | 44 | 5,081 | 5,106 | 82 | 10,940 |
| Cattle, free (for breeding) | No. | 1 | 1 | 494 | 435 | 6 | 2,066 |
| Horses | No. | 2/ | 2/ | 992 | 752 | 2 | 2,194 |
| Other (including live poultry) | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 52 | 181 | 3/ | 241 |
| Total animals, live | --- | --- | --- | 6,619 | 6,474 | --- | 15,441 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | | |
| Butter | Lb. | 132 | 102 | 61 | 55 | 312 | 137 |
| Cheese - | | | | | | | |
| Blue-mold | Lb. | 299 | 265 | 154 | 134 | 808 | 405 |
| Cheddar | Lb. | 27 | 433 | 10 | 129 | 357 | 140 |
| Edam and Gouda | Lb. | 694 | 630 | 310 | 296 | 1,990 | 881 |
| Pecorino | Lb. | 1,691 | 1,857 | 983 | 1,257 | 4,010 | 2,052 |
| Swiss | Lb. | 2,001 | 1,544 | 1,120 | 874 | 5,881 | 3,784 |
| Other | Lb. | 2,777 | 1,842 | 1,226 | 1,080 | 8,724 | 3,308 |
| Total cheese | Lb. | 7,489 | 6,571 | 3,803 | 3,770 | 22,073 | 3,478 |
| Casein or lactarene | Lb. | 4,887 | 5,911 | 864 | 1,198 | 30,477 | 12,208 |
| Other | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 91 | 52 | 3/ | 6,306 |
| Total dairy products | --- | --- | --- | 4,819 | 5,075 | --- | 31,313 |
| Hides and skins, raw (except furs): | | | | | | | |
| Calf skins | Lb. | 641 | 666 | 165 | 289 | 2,330 | 1,407 |
| Cattle hides | Lb. | 978 | 1,067 | 125 | 170 | 5,488 | 693 |
| Goat and kid skins | Lb. | 1,916 | 1,417 | 1,417 | 785 | 8,583 | 3,795 |
| Sheep and lamb skins | Lb. | 2,064 | 1,837 | 1,073 | 563 | 16,737 | 7,238 |
| Other 4/ | Lb. | 2,849 | 2,435 | 1,301 | 1,320 | 11,937 | 10,777 |
| Total hides and skins, raw | Lb. | 8,448 | 7,152 | 4,081 | 3,527 | 45,075 | 7,144 |
| Meat and meat products: | | | | | | | |
| Beef and veal - | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | Lb. | 95,938 | 45,745 | 31,118 | 14,874 | 408,326 | 68,952 |
| Other | Lb. | 9,748 | 7,746 | 3,004 | 2,821 | 45,265 | 12,406 |
| Total beef and veal | Lb. | 105,686 | 53,491 | 34,122 | 17,695 | 453,591 | 81,358 |
| Mutton, goat, and lamb | Lb. | 2,801 | 1,177 | 745 | 319 | 18,618 | 1,668 |
| Pork - | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | Lb. | 3,332 | 2,820 | 1,219 | 1,028 | 11,357 | 4,274 |
| Hams and shoulders, canned cooked | Lb. | 12,944 | 12,262 | 8,880 | 8,065 | 46,508 | 30,610 |
| Other | Lb. | 2,873 | 2,991 | 1,768 | 1,723 | 10,368 | 7,547 |
| Total pork | Lb. | 19,149 | 18,073 | 11,867 | 10,816 | 68,233 | 42,431 |
| Sausage casings | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 1,224 | 1,238 | 3/ | 5,839 |
| Other (including meat extracts) | Lb. | 7,546 | 8,356 | 1,665 | 1,616 | 27,172 | 5,712 |
| Total meat and products (except poultry) | --- | --- | --- | 49,623 | 31,684 | --- | 137,002 |
| Poultry products: | | | | | | | |
| Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved | Lb. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Eggs in the shell | Doz. | 47 | 190 | 34 | 80 | 265 | 263 |
| Poultry meat | Lb. | 32 | 11 | 62 | 39 | 116 | 108 |
| Total poultry products | --- | --- | --- | 97 | 119 | --- | 374 |

Continued

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964 - Continued

| Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY | Unit | October 1/ | | July- October 1/ | |
|---|--------|------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | | Thousands | dollars | Thousands | dollars |
| Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond): | G.Lb. | 1,625 | 1,006 | 1,002 | 1,000 |
| 40's to 56's | G.Lb. | 4,946 | 3,488 | 5,775 | 3,491 |
| Finer than 56's | G.Lb. | 1,405 | 1,366 | 2,765 | 2,763 |
| Other wools | G.Lb. | 7,976 | 5,860 | 33,985 | 24,234 |
| Total wool, unmanufactured | G.Lb. | 14,046 | 10,254 | 40,522 | 29,487 |
| Other animal products: | | | | | |
| Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared | Lb. | 343 | 124 | 167 | 703 |
| Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feathers, crude | Lb. | 235 | 377 | 92 | 1,042 |
| Gelatin, edible | Lb. | 829 | 422 | 938 | 1,361 |
| Hair, unmanufactured | Lb. | 1,434 | 935 | 3,065 | 2,047 |
| Honey | Lb. | 94 | 697 | 4,551 | 3,424 |
| Other | Lb. | 3/ | 906 | 92 | 117 |
| Total other animal products | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total animals and animal products | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS | | | | | |
| Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.): | Bale | 24 | 3,252 | 110 | 21,353 |
| Linters | Bale | 10 | 267 | 69 | 1,627 |
| Total cotton and linters | Bale | 34 | 3,519 | 179 | 23,050 |
| Fruits and preparations: | | | | | |
| Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.) | Bu. | 188 | 696 | 234 | 894 |
| Berries | Lb. | 3,061 | 542 | 22,769 | 3,548 |
| Dates | Lb. | 2 | 1 | 543 | 71 |
| Figs | Lb. | 4,677 | 587 | 7,294 | 780 |
| Grapes (40 lb.) | Cu.Ft. | 358 | 824 | 406 | 941 |
| Melons | Lb. | 1,390 | 62 | 2,765 | 166 |
| Olives in brine | Gal. | 1,136 | 1,733 | 3,857 | 5,812 |
| Oranges, mandarin, canned | Lb. | 3,186 | 665 | 18,420 | 3,796 |
| Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved .. | Lb. | 15,236 | 1,666 | 41,379 | 4,708 |
| Pineapple juice | Gal. | 278 | 83 | 1,954 | 857 |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total fruits and preparations | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grains and preparations: | | | | | |
| Barley grain (.48 lb.) | Bu. | 1,978 | 2,526 | 2,771 | 3,575 |
| Barley malt | Lb. | 8,048 | 417 | 34,301 | 1,739 |
| Corn grain (56 lb.) | Bu. | 121 | 232 | 428 | 727 |
| Oats grain (32 lb.) | Bu. | 310 | 241 | 1,484 | 1,156 |
| Rice | Lb. | 15 | 2 | 766 | 55 |
| Rye grain (56 lb.) | Bu. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) | Bu. | 47 | 85 | 575 | 1,078 |
| Wheat flour | Lb. | 10 | --- | 12 | 2/ |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total grains and preparations | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964 - Continued

| Commodity imported | Unit | October 1/ | | | July-October 1/ | | |
|---|--------|------------|--------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| SUPPLEMENTARY | | | | | | | |
| Nuts and preparations: | | | | | | | |
| Almonds | Lb. | 12 | 30 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 9 |
| Brazil nuts | Lb. | 5,521 | 4,457 | 1,011 | 1,264 | 18,268 | 3,362 |
| Cashew nuts | Lb. | 7,150 | 4,924 | 2,734 | 2,454 | 28,530 | 11,052 |
| Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared .. | Lb. | 14,074 | 11,494 | 1,744 | 1,513 | 49,676 | 11,112 |
| Pistache nuts | Lb. | 1,408 | 1,464 | 685 | 721 | 3,403 | 1,471 |
| Other | Lb. | 3/ | 3/ | 1,559 | 1,689 | 3/ | 2,489 |
| Total nuts and preparations | --- | --- | --- | 7,742 | 7,656 | --- | 24,721 |
| Oilseeds and products: | | | | | | | |
| Oils, edible and inedible - | | | | | | | |
| Cacao butter | Lb. | 1,816 | 965 | 917 | 455 | 4,770 | 2,485 |
| Carnauba wax | Lb. | 708 | 966 | 250 | 417 | 4,227 | 1,570 |
| Castor oil | Lb. | 8,607 | 15,769 | 888 | 1,540 | 34,548 | 4,061 |
| Coconut oil | Lb. | 39,394 | 15,297 | 4,207 | 1,829 | 159,484 | 16,915 |
| Olive oil, edible | Lb. | 3,697 | 3,935 | 1,265 | 1,149 | 9,791 | 3,724 |
| Palm oil | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 723 | 68 |
| Palm kernel oil | Lb. | 9,937 | 6,687 | 1,214 | 810 | 26,115 | 3,201 |
| Tung oil | Lb. | 907 | 2,945 | 289 | 596 | 7,941 | 2,728 |
| Other | Lb. | 3,975 | 1,772 | 646 | 494 | 9,799 | 1,868 |
| Total oils (except essential) | Lb. | 69,041 | 48,336 | 9,676 | 7,290 | 257,398 | 36,260 |
| Oilseeds - | | | | | | | |
| Copra | Lb. | 78,848 | 40,544 | 5,873 | 3,247 | 217,616 | 16,013 |
| Sesame seed | Lb. | 2,811 | 2,628 | 327 | 428 | 6,137 | 900 |
| Other | Lb. | 3/ | 3/ | 323 | 234 | 3/ | 783 |
| Total oilseeds | --- | --- | --- | 6,523 | 3,909 | --- | 17,696 |
| Protein meal (oilcake and meal) | Lb. | 6,740 | 1,911 | 205 | 53 | 28,464 | 885 |
| Total oilseeds and products | --- | --- | --- | 16,404 | 11,252 | --- | 54,841 |
| Sugar and related products: | | | | | | | |
| Cane sugar | S.Ton. | 370 | 413 | 53,428 | 44,593 | 1,631 | 239,966 |
| Molasses unfit for human consumption | Gal. | 8,649 | 13,202 | 1,625 | 1,308 | 83,471 | 14,210 |
| Other | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 857 | 710 | 3/ | 2,479 |
| Total sugar and related products | --- | --- | --- | 55,910 | 46,611 | --- | 256,655 |
| Vegetables and preparations: | | | | | | | |
| Canned mushrooms | Lb. | 1,596 | 456 | 825 | 262 | 4,981 | 2,601 |
| Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce .. | Lb. | 16,335 | 14,703 | 1,784 | 1,886 | 37,955 | 3,886 |
| Fresh or dried - | | | | | | | |
| Cucumbers | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 23 |
| Garlic | Lb. | 2,499 | 1,298 | 384 | 174 | 7,065 | 6,320 |
| Onions | Lb. | 538 | 43 | 54 | 5 | 4,309 | 263 |
| Potatoes, white | Lb. | 491 | 18,179 | 13 | 396 | 491 | 13 |
| Potatoes, natural state | Lb. | 162 | 356 | 18 | 41 | 1,170 | 115 |
| Turnips and rutabagas | Lb. | 12,257 | 13,959 | 249 | 322 | 22,238 | 29,158 |
| Pickled vegetables | Lb. | 1,066 | 1,926 | 167 | 260 | 4,066 | 480 |
| Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava | Lb. | 20,275 | 23,042 | 663 | 725 | 74,348 | 2,785 |
| Other | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 2,324 | 2,617 | 3/ | 7,054 |
| Total vegetables and preparations | --- | --- | --- | 6,481 | 6,688 | --- | 18,909 |

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964 - Continued

| Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY | Unit | October 1/ | | | | July-October 1/ | | | |
|--|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Quantity | | Value | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| Other vegetable products: | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal): | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars | 3/ | 3/ | dollars | dollars |
| Hops | Lb. | 3/ | 385 | 1,745 | 1,421 | 2/ | 424 | 4,426 | 5,691 |
| Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured | L.Ton: | 412 | 2 | 429 | 379 | 418 | 16 | 435 | 397 |
| Malt liquors | Gal. | 7 | 1,362 | 1,382 | 322 | 22 | 7,729 | 3,609 | 2,062 |
| Nursery and greenhouse stock | | 1,431 | 3/ | 1,624 | 1,534 | 6,657 | 2/ | 7,624 | 8,569 |
| Seeds, field and garden | | 3/ | 2/ | 2,266 | 1,505 | 2/ | 2/ | 9,420 | 9,738 |
| Spices | Lb. | 4,838 | 3,622 | 600 | 573 | 3/ | 11,606 | 5,312 | 3,304 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | Lb. | 15,802 | 16,706 | 9,468 | 11,178 | 56,794 | 63,100 | 1,566 | 1,495 |
| Wines | Gal. | 2,117 | 1,568 | 8,514 | 6,923 | 3/ | 34,134 | 42,197 | 42,197 |
| Other | | 3/ | 3/ | 1,072 | 801 | 3/ | 5,128 | 20,261 | 20,877 |
| Total other vegetable products | | --- | --- | 28,464 | 25,485 | --- | --- | 4,397 | 3,005 |
| Total vegetable products | | --- | --- | 133,591 | 121,048 | --- | --- | 513,787 | 456,861 |
| TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS | | --- | --- | 208,937 | 179,035 | --- | --- | 809,746 | 699,631 |
| COMPLEMENTARY | | | | | | | | | |
| Bananas | Lb. | 321,780 | 272,684 | 7,397 | 12,447 | 1,171,909 | 1,094,157 | 27,737 | 48,854 |
| Coffee (including into Puerto Rico) | Lb. | 325,333 | 260,407 | 100,873 | 106,684 | 1,126,054 | 876,299 | 345,288 | 359,920 |
| Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants | Lb. | 603 | 748 | 731 | 894 | 1,924 | 1,744 | 2,347 | 2,354 |
| Cocoa or cacao beans | Lb. | 43,175 | 53,511 | 9,419 | 11,153 | 156,079 | 198,846 | 35,002 | 41,711 |
| Cocoa and chocolate, prepared | Lb. | 10,760 | 12,569 | 2,298 | 2,443 | 41,362 | 39,759 | 7,260 | 7,377 |
| Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 1,405 | 1,520 | 3/ | 3/ | 7,118 | 6,404 |
| Essential or distilled oils | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 1,852 | 2,218 | 2/ | 2/ | 7,220 | 8,354 |
| Fibers, unmanufactured | L.Ton: | 13 | 9 | 3,804 | 2,322 | 54 | 40 | 14,681 | 10,630 |
| Rubber, crude | Lb. | 68,511 | 67,794 | 15,035 | 13,667 | 255,862 | 329,306 | 58,290 | 65,187 |
| Silk, raw | Lb. | 381 | 209 | 2,256 | 1,010 | 1,392 | 1,290 | 8,709 | 6,389 |
| Spices | Lb. | 10,299 | 10,572 | 2,821 | 3,207 | 31,519 | 36,169 | 10,216 | 12,165 |
| Tea | Lb. | 13,439 | 10,674 | 5,820 | 4,913 | 41,848 | 40,496 | 18,672 | 17,648 |
| Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond) | G.Lb. | 18,246 | 8,741 | 10,857 | 5,177 | 79,784 | 44,761 | 44,578 | 27,136 |
| Other complementary agricultural products | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 803 | 595 | 3/ | 3/ | 2,482 | 4,220 |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS | | --- | --- | 165,371 | 168,650 | --- | --- | 589,600 | 618,349 |
| TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS | | --- | --- | 374,308 | 347,685 | --- | --- | 1,399,346 | 1,317,980 |
| TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS | | --- | --- | 1,211,347 | 1,295,780 | --- | --- | 4,546,275 | 4,999,308 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES | | --- | --- | 1,585,655 | 1,643,465 | --- | --- | 5,945,620 | 6,317,288 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-October 1964

| Country | Agricultural | | | Country | Agricultural | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Exports | Total | Imports | | Exports | Total | Imports |
| | | Thousand dollars | Thousand dollars | | | Thousand dollars | Thousand dollars |
| Greenland | 3 | 0 | 0 | Europe - Continued: | | | |
| Canada | 221,503 | 58,717 | 2,787 | Norway | 9,743 | 918 | 27 |
| Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. 1/ | | 0 | 0 | Denmark | 20,819 | 20,277 | 45 |
| | | | | United Kingdom | 154,600 | 6,876 | 1,023 |
| | | | | Ireland | 6,793 | 1,510 | 381 |
| Latin American Republics: | | | | Netherlands | 143,252 | 28,150 | 4,065 |
| Mexico | 24,740 | 63,542 | 32,207 | Belgium and Luxembourg .. | 55,415 | 3,118 | 997 |
| Guatemala | 3,515 | 10,805 | 8,437 | Unidentified W. Europe 2/ | 0 | --- | --- |
| El Salvador | 3,116 | 11,486 | 9,923 | France | 40,497 | 22,352 | 3,187 |
| Honduras | 1,670 | 11,740 | 10,657 | West Germany | 144,210 | 11,714 | 964 |
| Nicaragua | 2,115 | 9,939 | 4,736 | East Germany | 1,306 | 304 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | 1,864 | 13,283 | 10,115 | Austria | 3,539 | 676 | 32 |
| Panama | 4,225 | 9,370 | 5,171 | Czechoslovakia | 388 | 238 | 31 |
| Cuba | 0 | 1,399 | 0 | Hungary | 2,105 | 98 | 5 |
| Haiti | 2,317 | 4,301 | 2,439 | Switzerland | 21,572 | 4,035 | 468 |
| Dominican Republic | 7,465 | 28,453 | 7,501 | Finland | 4,976 | 454 | 8 |
| Colombia | 7,050 | 78,638 | 75,891 | Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Venezuela | 24,268 | 4,161 | 3,671 | Latvia | 1,061 | 1/ | 1/ |
| Ecuador | 3,614 | 31,356 | 28,590 | Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peru | 10,106 | 31,834 | 19,616 | Poland and Danzig | 17,333 | 11,823 | 36 |
| Bolivia | 6,700 | 1,365 | 830 | U.S.S.R. (Russia) | 6,370 | 553 | 246 |
| Chile | 9,963 | 737 | 70 | Azores | 410 | 50 | 0 |
| Brazil | 64,645 | 129,590 | 103,505 | Spain | 17,842 | 14,805 | 574 |
| Paraguay | 28 | 3,448 | 168 | Portugal | 8,200 | 1,609 | 191 |
| Uruguay | 675 | 2,938 | 20 | Gibraltar | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Argentina | 3,414 | 21,765 | 5,183 | Malta and Gozo | 116 | 0 | 0 |
| Total L. A. Republics .. | 181,490 | 470,150 | 332,730 | Italy | 66,091 | 24,573 | 2,028 |
| | | | | Free Terr. of Trieste | 134 | 13 | 13 |
| Other Latin America: | | | | Yugoslavia | 26,448 | 5,259 | 72 |
| British Honduras | 746 | 3,693 | 2,614 | Albania | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| Canal Zone | 134 | 8 | 8 | Greece | 7,719 | 12,908 | 148 |
| Bermuda | 2,048 | 0 | 0 | Rumania | 1,508 | 6 | 1 |
| Bahamas | 3,524 | 33 | 11 | Bulgaria | 1,583 | 276 | 186 |
| Jamaica | 5,593 | 6,536 | 304 | Turkey | 14,251 | 19,884 | 714 |
| Leeward and Windward Is. . | 643 | 411 | 191 | Cyprus | 150 | 424 | 294 |
| Barbados | 572 | 872 | 0 | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3,413 | 1,746 | 491 | Total Europe | 802,278 | 192,870 | 16,677 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 3,222 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| French West Indies | 429 | 3,282 | 770 | Asia: | | | |
| British Guiana | 1,363 | 1,033 | 2 | Syrian Arab Republic | 141 | 1,320 | 1,079 |
| Surinam | 1,016 | 62 | 59 | Lebanon | 3,142 | 1,717 | 562 |
| French Guiana | 21 | 4 | 0 | Iraq | 1,540 | 1,511 | 29 |
| Falkland Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Iran | 11,369 | 5,434 | 675 |
| | | | | Israel | 17,698 | 414 | 82 |
| Total Latin America | 204,214 | 487,640 | 337,180 | Palestine | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Jordan | 4,153 | 0 | 0 |
| Europe: | | | | Kuwait | 1,109 | 1 | 0 |
| Iceland | 1,295 | 178 | 90 | Saudi Arabia | 4,407 | 20 | 0 |
| Sweden | 21,712 | 761 | 36 | Other Arabia Pen. States . | 163 | 575 | 42 |

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-October 1964 - Continued

| Country | Agricultural | | | | Country | Agricultural | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | Exports | Imports | | | | Exports | Imports | | |
| | | Total | Compl- | Supple- | | | Total | Compl- | Supple- |
| | | Thousand dollars | mentary | mentary | | | Thousand dollars | mentary | mentary |
| Asia - Continued: | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden | 483 | 47 | 38 | 9 | Africa - Continued: | 2,047 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahrain | 381 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Canary Islands | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Afghanistan | 133 | 401 | 0 | 401 | Other Spanish Africa | 255 | 1,881 | 1,786 | 95 |
| India | 176,391 | 25,617 | 7,153 | 18,464 | Federal Rep. of Cameroon .. | 0 | 274 | 274 | 0 |
| Goa, Damao, and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Central African Republic .. | 38 | 74 | 74 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 50,004 | 3,874 | 1,079 | 2,795 | Gabon | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nepal | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mauritania | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceylon | 1,796 | 11,032 | 11,019 | 13 | Senegal | 1,486 | 518 | 516 | 2 |
| Burma | 7,748 | 4 | 4 | 0 | Guinea | 1,035 | 20,450 | 20,450 | 0 |
| Thailand | 2,744 | 6,068 | 3,244 | 2,824 | Ivory Coast | 88 | 231 | 231 | 0 |
| Viet-Nam | 15,656 | 663 | 448 | 215 | Togo | 213 | 90 | 90 | 0 |
| Laos | 270 | 43 | 43 | 0 | Other Western Africa | 2,552 | 24,659 | 24,271 | 388 |
| Cambodia | 76 | 1,237 | 1,237 | 0 | Ghana | 2,854 | 8,992 | 7,630 | 1,362 |
| Malaysia | 4,691 | 25,627 | 24,426 | 1,201 | Nigeria | 340 | 667 | 667 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 993 | 40,429 | 39,285 | 1,144 | Sierra Leone | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Philippines | 24,349 | 116,116 | 2,630 | 113,486 | British West Africa | 510 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Macao | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Madeira Islands | 968 | 18,403 | 18,282 | 121 |
| Other S. and S.E. Asia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Angola | 305 | 135 | 125 | 10 |
| China | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Other W. Port. Africa | 3,031 | 8,875 | 8,875 | 0 |
| Outer Mongolia | 0 | 643 | 0 | 643 | Liberia | 6,281 | 7,117 | 4,500 | 2,617 |
| North Korea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Congo (Leopoldville) | 15 | 15,645 | 15,645 | 0 |
| Korea, Republic of | 40,730 | 2,439 | 1,749 | 690 | Burundi and Rwanda | 52 | 38 | 0 | 38 |
| Hong Kong | 13,792 | 757 | 86 | 671 | Somali Republic | 383 | 12,150 | 11,575 | 575 |
| Taiwan | 23,719 | 7,586 | 1,176 | 6,410 | Ethiopia | 84 | 61 | 56 | 5 |
| Japan | 196,439 | 12,811 | 4,509 | 8,302 | French Somaliland | 96 | 14,553 | 14,483 | 70 |
| Nansei and Nanpo Islands .. | 4,572 | 2 | 0 | 2 | Uganda | 181 | 6,227 | 6,064 | 163 |
| Total Asia | 608,920 | 266,388 | 102,539 | 163,849 | Kenya | 263 | 3,773 | 3,729 | 44 |
| Australia and Oceania: | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 10,501 | 72,228 | 200 | 72,028 | Tanganyika | 149 | 60 | 60 | 0 |
| New Guinea | 71 | 292 | 292 | 0 | Zanzibar | 12 | 37 | 25 | 12 |
| New Zealand and W. Samoa .. | 2,080 | 51,119 | 13,437 | 37,682 | Seychelles and Depend. | 102 | 332 | 94 | 238 |
| British W. Pacific Is. | 152 | 5,171 | 14 | 5,157 | Mauritius and Depend. | 76 | 1,191 | 286 | 905 |
| French Pacific Islands | 522 | 54 | 52 | 2 | Mozambique | 298 | 5,216 | 4,171 | 1,045 |
| Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. .. | 551 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Malagasy Republic | 11,772 | 12,218 | 332 | 11,886 |
| Total Australia and Oceania .. | 13,877 | 128,264 | 13,995 | 114,869 | Rep. of South Africa | 237 | 1,609 | 233 | 1,376 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 7,114 | 763 | 428 | 335 | Rhodesia and Nyasaland | 112,827 | 182,301 | 145,171 | 37,130 |
| Algeria | 5,935 | 94 | 94 | 0 | Total all countries | 1,963,622 | 1,317,980 | 618,349 | 699,631 |
| Tunisia | 3,833 | 339 | 9 | 330 | E. E. C. (Common Market): | | | | |
| Libya | 814 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Netherlands | 143,252 | 28,150 | 4,065 | 24,085 |
| United Arab Rep. (Egypt) .. | 54,605 | 14,689 | 55 | 14,634 | Belgium and Luxembourg .. | 55,415 | 3,118 | 997 | 2,121 |
| Sudan | 3,908 | 885 | 61 | 824 | France | 40,497 | 22,352 | 3,187 | 19,165 |
| | | | | | West Germany | 144,210 | 11,714 | 964 | 10,750 |
| | | | | | Italy | 66,091 | 24,573 | 2,028 | 22,545 |
| | | | | | Total E. E. C. | 449,465 | 89,907 | 11,241 | 78,666 |

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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